The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

"On a Friend on her departure for Europe."

Farewell!—Earth's wild—thy ship be spread
Her snowy canvass to the breeze;
Farewell!—farewell!—when thou hast fled
To climes afar athwart the seas,
I'll think of thee.

I'll think of childhood's happy hours,
Those hallow'd moments fled forever,
When rambling thro' bright pleasures bowers,
Oh, canst them e'er forget them?—Never—
Then think on me.

Think on me as a Brother—friend,
As one who loves thee truly, dearly,
Who oft to thee a sigh will send,
Which cometh from the heart sincerely;
He'll sigh for thee.

He'll sigh for thee, for oft when sorrow
Has been depicted on thy cheek, thou'st come
From there, a gleam of joy he'd borrow,
As warmth is from the summer sun,
Thou wert his sun.

Thou wert his sun—who warm'd his heart,
When sorrows chill'd it to the core;
And when thou'd sing, it would depart
From the one—he'll hear thy song no more,
And he shall weep.

Yes, he shall weep—and who will chace
The burning tear drop from his eye;
And on his brow a smile replace,
And check the sorrowing bosom's sigh,
Thou'lt not be here.

Thou'lt not be here—there is not one
That he could love like thee so well;
But thou *must* go, and he has none
To soothe him when he says farewell,
To thee—Farewell. SELIM.

ODE TO THE SEASON.

Come lovely Spring
On balmy wing,
In all thy robes of verdure drest;
Thy smiling reign,
We hail again,
With joy and grateful love express'd.

Thy vernal train,
In sweetly seen
Now gliding o'er the distant plains;
Thy sunny brow,
Bids Winter now
Retreat with all his icey chains.

Fann'd by thy breath,
The barren heath
In fresh its shackled bondage freed;
Each beauteous flower,
And woodland bower,
Revives beneath thy airy speed.

The towering wood,
The rolling flood,
And purling streams, all smile serene;
The valleys bear,
And groves appear,
Now clothed in Nature's flowing green.

The peasant now,
With cheerful brow,
Emerges from his vales grown shed;
Resumes his toil,
As many a smile
Of grease, his furrow'd looks o'erspread.

And o'er the green,
With guileless mein,
The cottage Nymph directs her speed;
Her ruddy cheeks
Content bespeaks,
No cares her gentle steps impede.

While music strain
In soothing peals,
Along the sweetly verdant grove;
As songsters gay,
Repeat their lay
In notes of universal love.

Then welcome Spring,
On balmy wing,
In all thy robes of verdure drest;
Thy smiling reign,
We hail again,
With joy and grateful love express'd.
ELLEN.

To ———.

And is it over—sleepest thou
On the hot lowly bed?—
Where vain to speak my feelings now,
Or thoughts I never dared avow—
But still let memory shed,
Her light on hours that once were fair,
And show how bright, how dear they were.

Much I'd have suffer'd to obtain
One last, sad look from thee—
To see thee smile on me again;
But had I not been spar'd the pain
Of witnessing thy agony,
Unhaply then I might have shown
The weakness I can hast never known.

"Tho' years have pass'd since first we met,"
And all be grief and care,
Must have been sadly number'd, yet
I cannot leave without regret,
Their path, for thou wert there!
It grieves me, tho' my hopes are past,
Thy sun should set too with the last.

I could have wish'd thy life to be
One calm unruffled tide;
All light and pleasure on the sea,
Nor one dark cloud of misery,
Over thy path to glide—
Whatever shadows fit on mine,
Life's sunshine to be always thine!

I met thee in youth's gayest hour,
When joys around entwine;
Thy path was strewn alone with flowers—
But soon I saw death's shadows lour,
And blight both bud and vine!
And unavering tears with thine were shed
In secret, o'er thy dear ones dead!

But little dream'd I then, that I
Should hear thy death-dirge too,
And least of all—that thou would'st die,
When one, alas! could not be nigh,
Who loved thee long, and true—
Nor even take a last farewell,
At the "long home," where thou must dwell.

Insect not cherish now a name,
Worshipp'd so long in vain—
My love for thee is not the same,
But 'tis a holy, heavenly flame,
Reflecting those pure glories,
Where but one love is felt by those
Who, while on earth, were friends or foes.
March 26, 1825. —.

THE DEATH OF A PATRIOT.

Spare not your tears when the Patriot dies,
For gratitude bids you weep o'er him;
I sigh o'er his name as lowly he lies,
For gratitude bids you deplore him.

Cease not to remember when slavery's chain
By tyranny's hand long enthrall'd us,
Twas then he bled for you, and bled not in vain,
He fought, and to freedom recall'd us.

Oh! think on the fight, where for you he bled,
And as you recall the sad story,
Twine the green garland of Fame o'er his head,
Round his name place a halo of Glory. IDA.

The following lines were written on viewing the grave of an amiable young lady, who died after a short illness.

Still memory shall hold thee dear,
And still bright angels steal a tear,
And still will those, who knew thee best,
Mingle their tears among the rest!

And still the breeze that murmurs nigh,
Shall pensive weep the sorrowful tie,
And pensive weep in passing o'er,
"Where now this sleeps to wake no more."
J. M. T.

STANZAS.

I never shall forget the day,
When gallant old Ben Caverly died;
We then were far away at sea,
His grave was in the boundless tide!
His messmates gave, (for him 'twas hard,)
His ballot and his winding sheet:
The shrill-voice fife—the rattling drum,
Did ne'er reveal a heart more brave.

Twas evening, and the setting sun,
Had never shone so bright before;
Oh! Neptune graced the hour of woe,
And staid the noise and direful war:
O'er all the deep Sol cast a ray,
And as we slowly sailed away
Its beaming waters softly rolled,
Like one vast sea of melted gold.
OLIVER.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The question now is, the outward and the inward, whether they be indivisible, or capable of separation. Some say they are inseparable, and that the outward possesses such an imperious preponderancy, that whatever any do, pretending to the inward, which does not accord with the testimony of holy scripture, shall be accounted a delusion of the devil. Others say that the spirit searches all things, and that the letter is dead, unless it be accompanied by the light of divine truth. The subject of this controversy is no new thing. Substantially, it is the same that has agitated the religious world many a time before. And even the professors of truth, as they styled themselves, were not exempt from such storms, even in those times of purity, when the fathers of the church were on the stage of action. People talk of the signs of the times, and of the awful situation of the church militant. But whoever will take the pains to read the history of man, in all his multiplied inventions and ambitious projects, whether relative to civil policy or religious profession, must be convinced that great part of the commotions and disturbances which have turned this world into a field of desolation and blood, has resulted from the same cause which first entered into the human brain in the garden of Eden, which is more accurately delineated in the transactions on the plains of Shinar, and more largely portrayed in the history of the human race in general. These commotions always wax old and die away; but they must have their time, and the people must have patience. All evil has the same origin: all the cruelty and oppression, and persecution, that ever was inflicted, springs from the same cause which first prompted man to transgress the law of his Maker. No matter what may be the ostensible object—whether thrones, or dominions, or principalities, civil or professedly religious—the nature of the beast is the same; and the beast and the false prophet are one in substance, tho' various in appearance, but both are excluded from the incorruptible inheritance with the saints in light and divine glory. It may be an object of deep concern to many that these commotions have occurred. But, when ye hear of wars and rumours, are ye troubled, my friends? If your answer be in the affirmative, then remember that you are not hearers only of these transactions, but actors therein: and well may you be troubled, for know this, you are not upon the foundation which cannot be shaken. Build no longer then upon an uncertain basis, which may slip from you; but upon that Rock which was mentioned to Peter as the foundation of that church against which the gates of hell could never prevail. As regards questions, all parties are wrong who are not on this immutable foundation. L.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Into what an abyss of moral degradation had mankind been sunk previous to his knowledge of true religion—how confused were his ideas of the Deity, and how comparatively narrow and limited were his conceptions and thoughts of that great ruler and framer of the universe. It is true, man always acknowledged some religion, and was governed by its dictates—'tis true, he always worshipped some God, whom he revered and adored; in whom he believed to be centered all that was just, and merciful, and good, and from whom he affected to derive all his happiness, both in this life and in the next. But what religion was it he professed to believe in, and by whose precepts were his actions governed? What God was it he adored, and to whom did he bend his knee in humble supplication? The religion which he believed in was a delusive, dark and false one—one which led him into a labyrinth of error and ignorance—one which sunk him low in the gulf of idolatry—one whose doctrines were calculated to lead him astray. The God he worshipped and adored, and earnestly prayed to, was inanimate, dumb, and senseless, composed by his own hands—one who had "eyes and saw not;" who had "ears and heard not;" who had "a nose and smelt not;" who had "hands and felt not;" who had "feet and walked not." The God he worshipped was like himself, composed of clay, and like himself, must return to its original, and crumble into dust from whence it came. But the religion man is now in possession of, came direct from heaven, sent to earth by him who alone is truth, to lead man back to that path of rectitude and duty, from which he had obstinately strayed; that path, whose course, if dutifully and punctually followed, leads to everlasting peace and happiness. The religion which now governs the actions of christians, burst from the clouds with such a transcendent brightness as to eclipse and cast into the shade, that of the pagan. The mild and lucid beams of the true religion have spread themselves throughout the vast regions of the earth, and diffused a light which has illumined the reason of man which was before obscured and clouded by the mists of idolatry. The God who is now the object of man's worship and adoration, is that great, immutable, and all-wise, and all-just, and all-merciful being, who, out of nothing, made the heavens and the earth—who, out of dust, created man, and to whom man is indebted for all he is, for all he has, and for all he affects to have. How whom man now prays to, is that eternal King who sits upon his heavenly throne in pleasing majesty; the radiancy of whose countenance illuminates the earth, and diffuses a dazzling lustre throughout the boundless possessions of the blessed; and from whose pure hands are received those unknown and untasted sweets, upon which the just alone are allowed to feast. What a countless number of advantages has the christian religion over the heathen. It was not, like it, founded and sustained by crafty, designing, and self-interested men; the truth of it did not, like it, issue from the mouths of profane and profligate men, through the medium of hollow oracles. It proceeded from, and owes its origin solely to God himself. It was revealed by him to man for the purpose of leading him into the path of truth, and thereby to gain admission into those regions of never-ending bliss, where life's troubles dare not enter—where all is tranquil and serene. It was enforced, and the truth of it proved by men of sanctity, purity, and virtue—men, whose every action was an evidence of the divinity of their mission. What a great blessing did not the Almighty confer upon man by bestowing upon him the benefits of revealed religion; and how thankful man should be to him for such a signal and peculiar mark of divine love.—Should not the time be blessed

When revelation's sun is hoisted upon the world,
And to our view enlighten truth unfolds.

DATAMES.

THE REV. JOHN NEWTON.

Two or three years before the death of this eminent servant of Christ, when his sight was become so dim, that he was no longer able to read, an aged friend and brother in the ministry, now living, called on him to breakfast. Family prayer succeeding, the portion of scripture for the day was read to him. It was taken out of Bogatsky's Golden Treasury: "By the grace of God, I am what I am." It was the pious man's custom on these occasions, to make a short familiar exposition of the passage read. After the reading of this text, he paused for some moments, and then uttered the following affecting soliloquy:—"I am not what I *ought* to be! Ah! how imperfect and deficient!—I am not what I *wish* to be! I abhor what is evil,' and I would cleave to what is good!—I am not what I *hope* to be!—Soon, soon, I shall put off mortality; and with mortality all sin and imperfection! Yet, though I am not what I *ought* to be, nor what I *wish* to be, nor what I *hope* to be, I can truly say, I am not what I *once* was—a slave to sin and Satan; and I can heartily join with the apostle, and acknowledge: *By the grace of God I am what I am!* Let us pray!"

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

If there is a qualification in which a female ought to excel, it is a thorough and practical acquaintance with the arts and duties of domestic life. She may be ignorant of other branches of human knowledge, and deficient in more refined attainments with comparative impunity, but no embellishments can supply her deficiency in these. These constitute her peculiar and appropriate employment, and so far from being beneath her regard, do they adorn and beautify the most distinguished of her sex. The sentiment may not exactly accord with the opinions of the present age, but it is one that ought to be inscribed on the heart of every female, that industry and economy are her true glory. There is no apology for a slothful woman. A slothful woman is more fit for a domestic drudge, or the slave of an eastern despot, than for the elevated station which freedom, civilization and Christianity, have assigned her. A woman who is occupied in little else than receiving the courtesies of the other sex, and having every want supplied by obsequious attendants, if she does not become torpid by inaction, is almost always the victim of that morbid sensibility, which, while it can weep over the ideal scenes of a novel or a tragedy, has no interest in the affecting realities of human life, and passes through the world without communicating happiness, or acquiring respectability. Few appreciate the obligations, cares, and labours of an industrious female—and few, I fear, are sensible of the perpetual self-denial which she is called to exercise in the performance of her laborious and reiterated duties. Her eye must be every where in her own proper sphere: her authority every where in her own retired dominion; her hand on every spring in all the departments of domestic labour. And a cheerful submission to this incessant watchfulness and care, constitutes one of the prominent excellencies of her character. A female that has been induced to believe that she was made for nothing but to be beloved and admired, and who is never pleased but by the alternations of illness and dissipation, has never learned to estimate her true worth and excellence, and is a stranger to the high destination of woman.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

EASTERN SKETCHES—No. III.

THE TEA-PARTY.

Joy and festivity have ever been incentives to friendly intercourse. In domestic retirement, the mind, habits, and feelings, by their continual imprisonment from the transactions of the world, and the sight of mankind, become restless in their confined situation, ache to be emancipated from their thraldom, and to relax and recruit themselves by the converse, smiles, and animation of the social circle. No royal gala, levee, or formal rout, where the gilded insects of fashion vainly sip the sweets of enjoyment; no public feast dedicated to toasting and song-singing riot; where the steeped senses demonstrate the vacuity of pleasure, can be compared to the wholesome joy, the gabbling music, the pies, nutcakes, slapjacks and cookies of a yankee tea-party. Well may these attendants of the table have descended from the first settlement of the region to the present generation, for the genius of health and taste seems to preside over their cooking; and the nose of a Yankee is more richly regaled by the fumes of his good old mother's kitchen, than is the aromatic groves of Arabia. It is even irksome to wait for their prolonged progress in fitting them for the table, and many a squad of youngsters may recollect how slow the time passed along, as their mouths watered to the greasy and monotonous music of the frying-pan. How anon they gazed at the noisy mess hissing and sputtering at the fiery treatment to which it was subjected, and danced their feet and wagged their heads at the repast in prospect. These are recollections never to be forgotten by the sons of the land of Indian Corn, whose sweets hold the very essence of enterprise and health. How do these palatable riches more brilliantly exhibit their value when heaped up in peopled abundance on the tea-table. There they may be seen in all their varieties of mixture, shape, and cookery: for in that region, when a mother of a family is "going to have company," great exertion is made to have things a little nicer than is usual for "every day's use." The countenances of the pies are tattooed or flowered all over by the punctures of a three-tined fork, according to the best style which the chaste imagination of the maker can conceive; and if often causes great grief to her to have the molasses boil up through these beautiful tap-holes of her fancy, and draw a dark veil of cruelty over the works of her hands. When this happens, which it will often do in the process of baking, the fairest faced one of the whole is selected to show to good advantage, and the others are reserved for every day's use, to be rationed out to the little ones, by way of paying them for "behaving pretty" while the company was there, or for running errands. The gingerbread, too, is subjected to a gayer dress than common. It is bordered with a profusion of posies or stars, resembling the glowing firmament, and sometimes a profuse rash of lines shoot from a common centre, giving it the appearance of a seaman's chart. While that which is made for "every day's use," is marked by parallel lines, dividing the mass into suitable portions for "something good," to the little folks when they do as they are bid. This serves as a good instrument of governing unruly children in some families, and also a very cheap one, for it often lasts to a very advanced age; but even in its dotage, when it is as impenetrable as the flinty rock, the Yankee youngster sucks, nibbles, and gnaws it with honied eagerness. In country villages, intercourse among families is not very frequent. Owing to the dispersion of the houses over the whole township, upon the farms into which it is pretty equally divided, it is difficult, tedious, and a time-spending matter to make visits among a number of friends so situated. There is no opportunity of seeing the whole village of both sexes together, except on the Sabbath day, and owing to the pious awe in which they hold the least profanation of that day, they do not improve the opportunity thus offered, of seeing each other's faces; for during the holy exercises, they have been instructed from the earliest ages to look at the minister and hear every word he says; and by many, who, however, know no better, it is considered a misimprovement of that holy day, and as a mark against them in the great book of record, not to bring home the text with them when they come. Thus, only the foolish, thoughtless and impious gaze at or see any thing in the meeting house; the holy, chosen ones sit like immoveable statues, eyeing the angelic gesticulations and swallowing the soul-saving balsam of the pious parson. When the benediction is pronounced, they rush with worldly, gluttonous, and impious greediness, to get their dinners, so that even this only opportunity of seeing each other, passes unimproved by the holy prohibitions transmitted from early times, impressed and rivetted by education. From these causes arises the agreeable necessity of those social assemblies called tea parties, or, in the true Yankee phrase, "having company." This is no sudden idea, raised in the mind at a moment's warning.—Long and mature consideration adjusts and composes the whole concern. Months and weeks fly onward, bearing with them the suggestions of the friendly meeting; the means, modes, ways, and good appearance necessary to be exhibited on the momentous occasion. Many a fair country woman's brain has been pestered and vexed by the plans of rural magnificence she intended to exhibit. Her nightly visions are disturbed by an army of pumpkin pies standing before her in unbaked and unpalatable terror; apple pies opening their mournful mouths and crying for more molasses; and nut-cakes swimming and sailing through the air like bubbles—all show and no substance. Figure to yourself a promising prospect of a clear, comfortable yellow day, when the sun travels through his course unassaulted by a single cloud, but shining forth in all his beauty and strength, giving a glow of pleasure and feelings of animation to every thing that comes within the compass of his influence. Then every thing in nature seems to partake of the exhilirating qualities of this friend and companion of universal nature.—Trees, herbs and animals show their sentiments of liveliness, and sportive animation gives a zest to every object on which the eye may repose. Such is the day the good matron of the social entertainment selects for spreading forth her rural preparations to the eye and taste of her expected friends. On such a day of anticipated enjoyment, you may see the whole family out of their beds by daylight, rattling about the house in preparatory labors for the coming party. The smartest urchin among the household is to be despatched to bear the invitations to the various dames selected for the purpose. Invitations are not, as in many other places, where formality supercedes sincerity, sent a number of days previous. No. When invited, they know they are wanted, and that preparations are made to receive them, and that declining would cause an inconvenience, and subject of complaint to their friends. The young herald is first trained to those little essentials necessary to be accounted among the items of good manners. He is told when he goes in to take off his hat and make a nice bow, and behave himself like a man: and all this on the promise of a large piece of pie or gingerbread, if any is left after the company are gone away. This he considers a satisfactory incentive to do his best; for he knows there will be some left, as women at these company parties live on scarcely any thing but tea; and if they should happen to annihilate the good things, he considers himself amply remunerated by going round the table when they have done tea, and gleaning the pie-crusts and broken fragments of cookies and pound cakes which country politeness prohibited its former possessor from completely devouring. Elevated into jumping joy by the prospect held out to him in remuneration for his doing his mother a kindness, and arrayed in his best suit of clothes, this bearer of invitations saddles and bridles his nag for the intended expedition. The sympathetic beast seems to prophecy his destiny, and at the sight of his well arrayed rider, neighs and prances as well as he can, in honor of the occasion. How nimbly does he skim over the bye-roads, zig-zagging from house to house, as he bears the news to the distant guests. The herald returns with the general answer of "Give my respects to your mama, and tell her I will come." During the whole morning, the preparations about the house are unceasing. One is despatched to the grocers for some of his very best green tea, with the useless but unfailing injunction to ask him first "how much it is a pound." Loaf sugar, cloves, and cinnamon are to be bought for the cake and cooky manufacture; and a nutmeg to be filed to pieces into the toddy, which is to be handed round to the company to sharpen their appetites, and throw activity into their tongues. The house is most carefully swept, and all the furniture is dusted and waxed with the nicest care. The half-grown girls almost tear wroth at the drudgery to which they are subjected in putting a temporary beauty on their tables and sideboards.—They positively declare that it is *man-ual* labor, and therefore ought to be done by a man. Thus do they give forth their expressions of dislike at the hardness of their task, while they firmly ply their rubs, stretched at full length over the table, in see-saw motion, like so many expiring frogs. In a corner of the kitchen, on a couple of old chairs, is a tray of dough set to rise, for the purpose of the afternoon biscuits; occasionally the good old dame lifts up the corner of the towels and old great coats, which cover it from the cold, to see if it is *doing well*, and as she lets the covering down, pats it with a careful hand all around the edges, that none of the cold air may get in. In the centre of the room stands the table, that oaken theatre on which the grand culinary drama is to be performed, and the coky character to be established. The knife, the three-tined fork and the rolling pin are there. One stands near, cracking cloves to atoms in a wooden mortar, using for a pestle, a pair of globe-headed tongs. The watchful eye of the dame surveys the motions and actions of her little crew around her, to strument of governing unruly children in some prevent their pilfering the cinnamon, lest it should fall short. This, all the youngsters of both sexes in these parts, are very much inclined to do. All such pungent, aromatic delicacies are considered a lawful and rich plunder if found about the house. They are very useful to take to meeting on Sabbath days to nibble on, that one may not fall asleep when the minister is preaching. During the summer season this difficulty is obviated by the little sweet articles which they raise in their own gardens; and it is considered by all of both sexes an indispensable requisite before meeting time, to go out into the garden and lay in a supply of dill, fennel, or carroway, to bite to pieces in meeting time. During the winter season, for a substitute, they use orange or lemon peel, which has been dried and fastened together with a darning needle and tow string, and put up into the garret to be ready for use; or parched corn, which they press carefully between their teeth, lest by its sudden cracking it make too much noise in meeting. On all these company occasions, it is dangerous to let the children do too much as they are inclined, for fear of their mischief on this wise. On one corner of the table, the prepared pumpkin stands in yellow richness, with its proper admeasurement of spices well mixed in by the repeated rotations of a pewter spoon. The apples are all pared, cored, and cut into proper pieces, while the superintendant of the ceremonies plies her busy hand in converting every thing around her into complete, well-fashioned and palatable delicacies. There is something so sincere and heart-felt in these country scenes, as to put to the blush all the splendours and exterior show of formality. The expressiveness of the looks on meeting bespeaks the candor of the heart that feels. Envious rivalship, haughty pretensions, affected formality, are superceded by conscious equality, affable ease, and familiar intercourse. Plain, homely, and simple, the enjoyment is unobstructed by the cumbrous appendages of studied and fashionable formality. Though the malignity of human passion operates the same every where, yet the circumstances in which it finds itself constrained to act, have a remarkable influence in determining the degree and strength of its exercise. Where formal rules are deemed indispensable to enjoyment, and the breach of them as marking the qualities of character, it keeps the attention of the squeamish awake to discover the flaws of their associates, and a quality of some fashionable fool's creation is substituted for the genuine feelings and dictates of simple nature.

Various are the modes in which the visiters make their appearance. Those from the greatest distance, roll their noisy course along in a box-waggon, which, as it rattles over the stones and little eminences, jirks and rattles the load about from one side to the other, like an empty barrel in a horse-cart. These waggons being of cheap construction, are found of vast utility to this part of our countrymen. They serve the double purpose of carrying articles to market, and taking the folks to ride. In this latter case it is adorned with one or two sets of large double chairs, for the accommodation of the women folks; and generally from the centre of the hind axle-tree, is suspended a long horn filled with tar, which dangles about, scenting the road for a league behind. Others move along in chaises of antique construction, which have been transmitted to them through half a dozen generations. It seems as if they were made to see no end, contrary to the other labors of human art. A huge and clumsy body set upon ponderous wheels; the top stationary, and constructed and held firm by thick oaken or beech columns, and in those parts of the body where breaches have been made in the covering, old hay may be seen firmly packed in of astonishing thickness, and exciting the attention of the beholder by its antiquity. As these old vehicles move along with the trotting motion of the beast, they groan and creak in painful chafing over their old wooden springs, which stick out behind like a grasshopper's legs, while the stiff leathern curtains flap about in noisy agitation. Those who live nearer appear neatly arrayed on foot, moving modestly along with their parasols and work-bags, looking neither to the right nor to the left, lest they should see themselves gazed at by some of the malignant tattling folks, who, if they see a person go out visiting too often, call them *gadders about*, and "spinners of street yarn." When assembled, how pleasing is it to behold the rural circle gabbling over the events which have transpired since they were last together. They cast their eyes upon each other, eyeing the new changes which have taken place in each others dresses, admiring each others caps, and she who is acknowledged to have the prettiest on her head, promises the rest that she will supply them with a pattern. New cures for rheumatisms and other common bodily afflictions, are very profusely retailed for the general benefit, and at the request of those who wish to preserve the precious discoveries, a youngster is set down with pen and ink to record them. Recipes for the better making of gingerbread, cookies, and pound cake, are most carefully recorded and preserved: at the same time giving an injunction to the youngster to be careful and put the number of spoonfuls of sugar right, for there was no need of having things too sweet; that molasses would be as good as any thing, and she has known a pudding to be a plenty sweet that was made out of sweet apples. "Well I should think it might be as well as not," replies a voice from the other corner of the room, "I never thought of that before." Thus the conversation proceeds around the busy circle, who, while their active tongues are proclaiming useful intelligence, their hands are equally busied in industrious labours. Often on these occasions, the circle is ornamented with a line of babies, prattling on their mothers' laps, and in happy playfulness exerting all their young powers in wielding a rattle-box, or grinding down the end of a lump of gingerbread with their gums. Previously to tea-drinking, the whole company take a walk in the little flower garden, and regale themselves with nosegays and fruits. The best climber among the boys is called, who, proud to show his skill in *squirming*, "off's coat" and mounts the tree in a trice; his face red and swelled out with the splendor of his deeds; he lays out his whole strength on the limbs, and shaking them without mercy, sends the fruit down about the ears of the shrieking women, who, with their hands over their heads, run with all their might, to get out of the way. The time for tea approaching, they re-assemble, where they are soon to have all their joys enhanced in the exhilarations of a cup of good tea, and its concomitant sweets, the finely ornamented pies, the richly wrought gingerbread, and the substantial biscuit.—While the tea-taking is going on, the children in another apartment are keeping up a most tumultuous din, pouring out their whole strength in play. Chairs, tables, and stools are all out of place to accommodate them. Every moment or two they stop short in the midst of their riot, and in silence give a hearkening ear to the tea-party, to gratify themselves in the hope that their turn is soon at hand. I will not at present describe the variety of pleasing incidents which occur throughout the whole of this social ceremony; the little attentions rendered, to make time pass agreeably to their friends; the amusements and entertainments of the evening, until the termination of the party. Before parting, they often mingle their affections and friendships in sacred songs, and some pious head of a family, after some salutary remarks, offers up a parting petition to the Great Protector of events, to give them such dispositions and permanent affections, as may be essential to their temporal and eternal welfare. Blest are the moments which are passed in the enjoyments of a Yankee tea-party.—Long may they exist in their primitive sincerity and simplicity, undisturbed and unchanged by the disgusting innovations of deceit and formality. MINORIS.

From the Brief Remarker.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

The following maxims or rules of action, might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least diminish the inquietudes and miseries of life.

Observe inviolably truth in all your actions.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

Be not too much out of humour with the world; but remember 'tis a world of God's creating, and however sadly it is marred by wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comfort than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness than cruelty.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourselves and others.

Never make an enemy or lose a friend unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind, and evenness of temper as not to be ruffled by trivial inconveniences and crosses.

Be ready to heal breaches in friendship and to make up differences; and shun litigation yourself as much as possible; for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two lawsuits.

Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station than to rise above it.

Despise not small honest gains, nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable thriving way, keep in it, and abide in your own calling rather than run the chance of another.

In a word, mind to 'use the world as not abusing it,' and probably you will find as much comfort in it as is most fit for a frail being who is merely passing through it towards an immortal abode.

COLLECTANEA.

MILTON.—"He was a spare man, had light brown hair, his complexion exceeding faire, oval face, his eye a dark grey. His widow hath his picture, when a Cambridge Scholler, which ought to be engraved, for the picture before his book is not at all like him. He had a delicate tuneable voice and good skill, but played most on an organ which he had in the house. His chief exercise was walking—After dinner he used to walk three or four hours at a time, (he always had a garden where he lived;) went to bed about nine.—Temperate; he rarely drank between meals. Extremely pleasant in his conversation, and at dinner, supper, &c.—but satyrically. He was visited by the learned much more than he did desire."

NATURAL BRIDGE.

'The Natural Bridge in Virginia, is the most sublime of nature's works. It is on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been claven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure, just at the bridge, is, by some admeasurements, 270 feet deep, by others only 205. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top; this of course determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickness of the mass at the summit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickness is constituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees.—The residue, with the hill on both sides, is one solid rock of lime stone. The arch approaches the simi-elliptical form: but the larger axis of the ellipsis, which would be the cord of the arch, is many times longer than the transverse. Though the sides of this bridge are provided in some parts with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet and peep over it. Looking down from this height about a minute, gave me a violent head ache. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impossible for the emotions arising from the sublime, to be felt beyond what they are here; so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing as it were up to Heaven, the rapture of the spectator is really indescribable! The fissure continuing narrow, deep, and straight, for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, opens a short but very pleasing view of the North mountain on one side, and

Blue Ridge on the other, at the distance each of them of about five miles. This bridge is in the county of Rockbridge, to which its name is given, and affords a public and commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance. The stream passing under it is called Cedar creek. It is a water of James river, and sufficient to turn a gristmill, though its fountain is not more than two miles above.' There is a natural bridge, similar to the one above described, over Stock creek, a branch of Pelcson river, in Washington county.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On Monday evening last, Mr JAMES RONALDSON, the President of the Franklin Institute, delivered a farewell lecture to the class, upon the close of their first regular course. At a meeting of the class, held immediately afterwards, it was unanimously agreed to request a copy for publication. This request has been kindly complied with by the President, and I now accordingly send the address to you, for publication in your valuable paper.

ONE OF THE CLASS.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

By the President of the Franklin Institute.

GENTLEMEN,—Until lately, it was a general opinion, that tradesmen, manufacturers, and farmers, were sufficiently learned, if they could read, write, and keep their accounts. Indeed the prejudices this wrong idea has given rise to, still influence the conduct of many discreet people, and we see them attentive to the education of those only whom they design for the profession of law, medicine, or divinity.

The progress of the arts and sciences enlightening the public mind, this mistake on education, amongst many other errors, is yielding to the influence of reason and good sense; yet, when we consider the small number of institutions that are established for the instruction of mechanics, and the few that have as yet attended them, it is evident we are just at the commencement of a new epoch. I congratulate my young mechanic brethren on the grand prospects it is placing before them, and, as their friend, assure them, it is of as much importance to their future prosperity and high standing in society, that they should avail themselves of the opportunities of improving their minds in a knowledge of the sciences, as it is for those who are destined to the profession of the law or medicine, to acquire the dead languages. But to make respectable progress in any of these studies, it is essential to be industrious in their cultivation. The possession of knowledge has so many advantages accompanying it, that were its acquirement in reality irksome, still every difficulty should be encountered; but experience has found it is not so—as the mind progresses in study, it progresses in enjoyment; it is only at the commencement, the labour is a task.

Amongst the good men Providence has sent to benefit society, Professor Anderson, of Glasgow, occupies a distinguished rank. It was he who first formed and put in operation the plan of giving to practical men and journeymen mechanics, lectures on the sciences, and their application to the arts. This distinguished gentleman belonged to the class of liberals. He possessed a warm heart, under the guidance of an excellent head, and ranked high in scientific acquirements, accompanied with much practical knowledge in the useful arts. All these he employed to benefit his manufacturing and mechanic neighbours, and gave lectures that were most numerously attended, by men who soon appreciated and acknowledged their value; for Dr. Anderson's pupils, with their own labour, made for him such models as they understood he was not provided with, and that were useful and necessary to his lectures. For example, they made him a small steam-engine, that could be placed on his table, and was capable of working, and also a model, of the same size and construction, not formed to work, but to be opened, so that the motions of the piston, valves, &c. were exposed to view, and so the operations of this most useful machine made manifest to the sight. The present occasion for mentioning the services of Professor Anderson, whose example the founders of the Franklin Institute have followed, offers an opportunity I cannot permit to pass, without expressing my respect for his memory, and acknowledging my opinion of the great services he has rendered society; and while acknowledging my grateful veneration for the father of this system of education, it calls to mind esteem and regard for those who have introduced it here, and who have, with so much industry and intelligence, conducted the affairs of this Institute, the happy effects of which, there is no doubt, will form a new epoch in the character, not only of this city, but of Pennsylvania herself.

The able and intelligent manner in which this first course of lectures has been conducted to its close, will prove of great advantage to the students, and is highly creditable to the professors.

The sciences of chemistry and mechanics are of the first order—they are elementary, and their principles being susceptible of a thousand modifications, and applicable to every manufacture, merit your further attention. Architecture is a branch of civil engineering, and is every day acquiring with us the more importance. The incidental lectures we have received on law, and the diseases to which the working classes are exposed, will be of great service in guarding us against error, and those accidents we are exposed to, besides the beneficial influence of enlarging our minds and habits of thinking; and they are most gratifying proofs of the deep interest the gentlemen who have rendered us these services take in the prosperity and honor of this Institution. The lectures we have had on specific businesses, are not expected to excite such strong and general interest; but as one branch of industry is so dependant on, and intimately connected with others, to be perfect in our own, it is almost necessary we should be acquainted with those to which ours is most intimately related. Indeed, some of the most useful improvements have been suggested, by intelligent men, seeing the processes followed in trades very different from their own. The good effects of such lectures are most certain—they are necessary to complete the circle—they give us experience in support of science, and are the tests of theory. It is impossible to estimate the value of lectures from well informed practical men; their observations are the result of experience, and the remarks of the tanner, on the effects of lime, may be useful to the soap-maker, sugar-refiner, or other tradesmen.

As this is a school of instruction, the good sense of the lecturers, and the guardianship of the managers, will save this hall from being the arena of controversy. There will always exist unsettled points in arts and science, as well as in theology; debating them might sometimes interfere with good feelings, and certainly would waste precious time, that ought to be employed in acquiring a knowledge of principles and things, the usefulness of which is self-evident.

In addition to the general lectures, a school for drawing has been opened, as another means presented to our young tradesmen of improving themselves. This useful branch of education heretofore has been unaccountably neglected by men of business. Besides the usefulness of drawing, it is an elegant and agreeable accomplishment, securing to those who possess it many advantages. The great number that joined this class, and the punctuality of their attendance, are pleasing assurances, that the importance of a knowledge of the art of drawing, begins to be duly appreciated. Indeed it will be found useful to all classes.

Encouraged by the success of their other plans, the managers, we perceive, are now opening a school for mathematics, that science, whose principles form the source of all correct reasoning. It is to the family of science, what reason is to the human mind. It takes cognizance of every substance that exists, and as clearly defines the magnitude of our globe as the extent of our gardens, and explains the motion of a planet and the principles of a go-cart. It tests and controls the other sciences, and at the same time is their handmaid. The limited attention that has heretofore been paid to this important branch of human knowledge, is another evidence of the existence of that error, which considered it only necessary to teach tradesmen to work. To enumerate all who are to benefit by the study of mathematics, is a simple task; it is of use to every one who thinks or acts. It guides the mariner, the surveyor, the military general, and the carpenter. Whenever they act rationally, they act mathematically, whether they are or are not acquainted with the principles of this universal science.

It is devoutly to be wished, that the proposed class will be numerously attended, yet we can hardly expect that this will be the case, for the science is considered only as a study necessary for a very few professions, though there are few of us that are not in the habit of constantly acting on its principles. The managers will add another to the many services already rendered the public, if they can devise means to make the study of mathematics a popular pursuit.

It was the maxim of the philosopher whose name this institution bears, not to despise wisdom because it came from the other side of the water; and the establishment of this institution is a proof that the advice of Franklin has not been thrown away on his townsmen. But we must not rest contented with borrowing from others. Our Government, civil institutions, and many other circumstances, require of all American citizens, the performance of many duties, and secure the enjoyment of many rights, different from what belong to people who live under Monarchical Governments; and it is of great importance to the community of which we are members, that we should be qualified to discharge these duties with propriety. It is with great deference I mention this subject; but as we are integral parts of the sovereignty of this republic, and claim high privileges, it is most important that we should know our duties, and how we ought to act, should our fellow-citizens call on us to fill any of the various offices under the government. The youth of this Republic should at least have some instructions on the duties of Jurors, Magistrates, Legislators, Supervisors, Guardians of the poor, &c. &c. We should have some instruction on the duties that belong to our elective franchise, and the great moral obligation that rests upon us, when we vote for any officer from the President down to the township clerk. It is important we should know that it is not a patronage vested in us, to bestow on a favorite, or give to a friend, but a service we have to render society. We ought to know that where the elective duties are performed under any influence save the desire to benefit the nation, a species of moral treason has been committed on the present generation, an act of ingratitude to our predecessors, and one injurious to posterity. That instruction in these matters is wanting, will be admitted by all who reflect on the subject.—Perhaps this department of instruction may not be considered embraced within the views of the Franklin Institute, but whoever brings it into operation, will render to the country most essential service.

A desire for improvement is now gone forth, and justifies the hope that the efforts of the Franklin Institute will be warmly seconded by those for whose benefit it has been established. We are all acquainted with the moderate terms of admission. I have often felt great anxiety lest the smallness of the means should embarrass the managers in the duties they have undertaken; so indeed they would, but for the goodness of the object, for public favor on its side, and the careful exertions of the managers.

When we take a view of the whole, it is impossible not to indulge the expectation that we shall see the next course of lectures attended by all our young men, who have any desire for distinction, or ambition to be above the gin-house routine of working without knowing what they are about. The arrangement made for the lectures on Mechanics, that are to form part of the next course, will give increased interest to the whole: and we have every reason to expect the periodical work which the Professor on this subject proposes to publish, will be a valuable acquisition to us; for, being conducted by a gentleman of great natural and acquired mechanical abilities, and familiar with the state of the arts in this country, as well as abroad, what comes through such a channel will be suited to our circumstances, and I trust will merit and receive your patronage.

The Franklin Institute is now fairly before the public, and you, gentlemen, are better able to appreciate its merits than I am, for many circumstances have interposed to deprive me of the benefit and pleasure I should have enjoyed here. You have heard the lectures and seen the modes of demonstration, the models, and experiments, and I presume you are convinced this hall is a place to acquire knowledge; and "knowledge is power," and who has so legitimate a right to this, as the industrious members of the community. The opportunity to improve ourselves is now before us, and I trust none will neglect it.

The past lectures commanded a numerous attendance, and the pupils conducted themselves with the most decorous propriety; indeed their example is not unworthy the attention of older establishments.

From this school, where the elements of science are put into the hands of practice, we may expect the happiest consequences. The energies of mind will be called forth, genius will receive that assistance nature requires, and new Franklins, Andersons, Fultons, Watts, and Godfreys will proceed from this institution, honorable to their country, and benefactors to the whole world. In contemplating these pleasing prospects, the heart is warmed with gratitude for the manifold advantages we enjoy, and the endless prospect of improvement that is before our successors.

The present is an opportunity I with pleasure take the advantage of, to acknowledge to the members of the Institute, my obligations for the honor they have conferred on me, in placing me in their first office. I sincerely wish its duties were in the charge of more competent hands; and I have hopes that at no distant period, we shall see such a change take place. The Institute may gain, it cannot lose by such an alteration; for it will ever have all the services my humble abilities are capable of rendering it.

On closing this term of lectures, your President most ardently hopes the Professors and Members will have reason to recollect it as a period of well-spent times, and that their future days may be accompanied with the blessings of health and happiness.

A necessitous man who gives costly dinners, pays large sums to be laughed at.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

On viewing the Portrait of a Young Lady, taken after death.

Hush! the feather stir——
——bring me a mirror,
If that her breath will moist or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Lear.*

Nay breathe not a whisper—oh! sigh not in thought
Lest you startle her ear with too sudden alarm!
Lest ye break the fair vision her spirit hath wrought,
And in sadness she wake from so gentle a charm.

See! she stirs—and the source of motion is there,
The zephyrs of bliss wafting beauty and grace—
She smiles—oh! 'twould charm the dull eye of despair,
To catch the sweet smile from so lovely a face.

List! list! she would speak—try, did'st hear her sweet voice?
Her lips seem to move, yet no sound meets the ear;
Nay speak to me, gentle one—bid me rejoice,
And break the wild spell that hath fastened me here.

My bending knee sinks—I am lost in amaze,
And would fain pour my soul out in worship to thee;
For sure the fair being that charms my rapt gaze,
Was ne'er made—a mortal—to perish like me.

Yet pale deathly shadows steal over thee now,
And shroud the bright looks which I knelt to adore!
Ah! whence are the cold ghastly dews on thy brow,
And why does thy young cheek delight me no more?

* * * * *

I should sicken at heart, could I think the sweet fire
Now gone from its corner might ever decay;
That thy spirit should thus with its fair frame expire,
And fade, like the soft dream of beauty, away.

ICH.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ELIAS HICKS.

"I do not desire, as a brother, to impress my opinions upon you; but only to give you my views, and leave them as a mirror for you to look into. I would not have any turn to my views, merely because they are mine; but because they are convinced of the irresistable truth of them. If they do not see as I do, it does not break my love with my fellow creatures. I am thankful—and this is the very pearl of my life—that I feel and continue to feel nothing but love to flow to every creature under heaven." Such is the benevolent and christian language of this truly dignified minister, (read his sermons) who, by a few, of latter day, has been held up to public scorn and execration, through every medium that an embittered imagination could possibly invent; by whom his integrity and practical conformity in life and conversation, to the precepts of the gospel of Jesus Christ, are esteemed as filthy rags; and the same unrelenting spirit that has always wielded the sword of orthodoxy, has been powerfully levelled against his reputation. The society of which he is a member, presents, indeed, a gloomy picture, purely the effect of the officious plans and purposes of some, who *have been esteemed* as pre-eminent members, and who are deeply anxious to extinguish his influence. For although there now exists a difference in opinion in this society,* has it not always been the case, ever since they have been a people? but whilst integrity and love to God was considered the cement and bond of their fellowship, all differences in opinion on religious subjects, where they did not evidently militate against practical righteousness, were invariably suffered to pass unnoticed. And the reason why, as a people, they have not, like many others, been perplexed with secret jars and inward commotions, is traceable to this, that the ground and foundation of their profession was love to God and love to one another, and this profession being held in a pure conscience, preserved them a united body. But unhappily, some individuals that have long laboured in the exercise of the discipline, and directed in a great measure, the affairs of the body, degenerating into the letter, and becoming buried under the influence of tradition, have gone forth in the presumptive will, and active spirit of the creature, without the clothing of that divine charity, which would preserve all in their proper places; and esteeming their activity in church affairs as religion, and their services on various occasions, as so many undeniable evidences of divine approbation, *have* endeavoured to establish *systematic rules of faith*, the enforcement of which would have been the means of introducing oppression and persecution against all that could not see things in the same light that they do. Hence, almost every demanding and unsettling circumstance in the body, has had its rise in that department of society, which *ought* to have been conspicuous for its meekness, forbearance, and love; and this appearing self-evident, has given cause to many to censure their unauthorized proceedings. If the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost had been prevalent amongst these, the opprobrious epithets of *Deist, Newlight, &c.* would *have* never been used against a brother; but they which lead have caused the flock to stumble, and are upbraiding them for defects which are purely traceable to themselves. Thus, through this door, although professedly to advocate the cause of righteousness, incalculable mischief hath entered, viz: the spirit of discord and bitterness, which, like a destroying wind from the wilderness, threatens to prostrate every tender plant within the reach of its desolating influence. Then where will this destroyer, this spirit of anti-christ find its end or resting-place, that so this people may be gathered into stillness, and in quietness and confidence again renew their strength? "Oh my people! they which lead thee, cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths." Hence we may behold the obvious cause of the retrograde state of this society, and the loss of that energy, that would have dignified it with the consoling epithet of the people of God. But the primary and substantial cause of their decline, and which, if not timely and seasonably averted, will prove the consummation of their fall, is, that the Scribes and Pharisees among this people, sit as in Spiritual Moses' seat, who, by their love to rule, and by their double love to their own notions and opinions, which they zealously cherish and enforce as the judgment of truth, are waging war against the righteous lowly seed in others, having long ago, by gradation, forsaken it within themselves. In confirmation of this, by appealing to the fruits of these, we shall have at once such a mass of testimony, as will convince every unprejudiced mind, that it is not now as was formerly, the authority of the book that is appealed to, as the presiding judge in all things affecting the church; but rather the cunning and intrigue of a few, who having obtained the honorable standing of fathers, are ruling in their own fallible judgments, and by the weight of their influence, are imposing it upon the flock, as the infallible judgment of truth. Hence it is, that the work of reformation is turned back, and the cause obviously manifest, why they, as a people, are for the most part esteemed a dead and lifeless body, by those among whom at this day, they might have been a burning and shining light. The will of man can never work the righteousness of God: but if the will, power, and all the attributes of man are put forth in support of truth, can we suppose for a moment, that the cause of God then rests altogether upon the shoulders of such who glory in their strength, and magnify their power by making the weak and tender lambs subservient to their controul, upon the plausible ground and pretext that truth might spread and prevail. Here the spirit of man, under the specious clothing and disguise of religion, gradually obtains the ascendancy in the scale of influence, and by power thus acquired, with feigned words, turn the whole course of society to the accomplishment of their painted schemes and visionary views, in relation to what they blindly conceive to be the promotion of truth. Hence society under the auspices and contriving care of such, is in great danger of being gradually led away from the true foundation and principle of all right religion, viz: Christ within, and becoming the actual servants of men, who honor God in a way that will ingratiate themselves in the estimation of the great of the earth; but the Lord, who will not give his glory to another, nor his praise to graven images, will in his own time, break down the carved work, and splendid palaces or high professions of these, for he will overturn, overturn, overturn, until he comes to rule amongst his people, whose right it is.

*Witness the extracts from the writings of Primitive Friends, lately published, and counter-extracts, which, it is presumed, have already made their appearance, by which it may appear, that notwithstanding Friends differed in opinion in that day, it never interrupted the harmony of society; and it would not now, if Friends kept under the government of their foundation principles, the light of Christ within, a departure from which, in any age, will always produce apostacy.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

It was announced at a meeting of the Catholic Association in Dublin, on the 3d March, that Mr. Plunkett was very soon to become Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell, the head of the Catholic Association, has been made a Livery man of London.

The exports of British manufactures in 1822, amounted to 45,787,389—in 1823, to 46,261,511, and in 1824, to £50,768,938.

In England, the supply of oak bark is so inadequate to the demand, that the tanneres in the vicinity of London alone, use annually from 7000 to 8000 tons of foreign bark, at an expense of £14 per ton.

It is stated in a Leeds paper, that there was a greater demand for cotton goods than all the English and Scotch manufactories, together with all the advantages of machinery, experience, and capital, can supply. The advanced price of iron is also said to have created great embarrassment at Birmingham, where the orders on hand could not be supplied without ruinous consequences.

The use of steam in the manufacture of bricks had caused a saving on that article of 60 per cent. and by a new method, for which a patent had been obtained. Security was afforded against the destructive effects of frost or wet weather while the bricks are drying, only 48 hours being required to prepare them for the kiln, which now occupies two months.

The Hon. Col. Stanhope, brother of the Earl of Stanhope, committed suicide in one of the out houses in Caen Wood. He labored under temporary insanity from a wound he received in Spain.

The Liverpool Advertiser, of the 15th March, says—"It is with pleasure we announce that Mr. John Quincy Adams has been elected President of the United States of America."

A post-master in Switzerland, recently convicted of exaction and fraud, has been sentenced to be imprisoned for several years and flogged.

The chamber of peers, in France, has adopted the Piracy Law, 150 to 19. We presume the law relates to the suppression of piracy, and conforms to the principle recognised in the laws of nations.

Racing with English horses is announced at Paris.

The Pope, it is said, has addressed an encyclical letter to all the archbishops and bishops of America, commanding them incessantly to preach the necessity of submitting to the mother country.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is evident that Spain continues in a very unsettled state.

Lord Strangford is about to resume his functions, as British minister at the Ottoman Porte.

A German Journal states, the cause of the disgrace of the Greek Chief Warwacki, was a proposition made by him to the Greeks, to choose for a king an illustrious European personage.) The proposition was generally ill-received.

The petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, presented to the British House of Commons by Sir Frances Burdett, had one hundred thousand signatures to it.

The brig Cambria, from Falmouth, for Vera Cruz, returned to Falmouth on the 4th, with between 5 and 600 men, women, and children, who were taken out of the Kent East Indiaman, which she fell in with on the 1st March, on fire. It is supposed about 90 souls perished on board the Kent, which had about 500 troops on board for India.

The Gunpowder Mills, at Stobbs, in Scotland, lately exploded, and shook the country for 20 miles round. Two men were killed.

Most of the Nobility of Great Britain have received invitations from the Prince Talleyrand, to attend the Coronation of the King of France.

On the 20th ult. between 300 and 400 gentlemen were locked up in the Royal exchange, owing to their non-compliance with the regulation of departing at the customary signal.

Mr. Torbet, of St. Helena, on whose land Bonaparte was buried, arrived not long since in England, and demanded of the British Government £1000 for the land enclosed around the grave. He, however, was put off with £500, to be paid by the East India Company on his return to St. Helena.

Probert, the man who was so deeply implicated with Thurtell, in the horrible affair at Gill's-Hall Cottage, has been apprehended on a charge of horse stealing. He had lately been down at Rearden, Gloucestershire, his native place, where his mother resides; but he was universally shunned. He there, it appears, took a horse out of a field, and rode away with it towards London. The horse belonged to the miller of the place, whose wife was a distant relation of the thief. It is said, that after riding some distance, he cropped the horse's tail, and left the hair cut off on the road side. The horse was recognised; and information being lodged with the police in London, he was apprehended while walking along Windham-street, and carried to Bow-street, where he was brought before Mr. Minshull. He was well dressed; and when the information against him was read, declined saying any thing. He was committed for further examination.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

This novel undertaking was begun on the 2d of March. The Tunnel will be opened between 45 and 65 feet below high water mark, and carried through the blue clay, of which there will be from 10 to 14 feet on the top of the brick work, in the deepest part of the river. The shaft now preparing, is intended for foot passengers. The larger descent for carriages, which is to be of about 200 feet diameter, will not be begun till the Tunnel is carried to a certain extent under the river. The spot on which the operations are commenced is eastward of Rotherhithe Church, on the south side of Rotherhithe street.

The Dock yards, in England, for the last three years, have cost the British Government 6,340,000*l* ($29,237 660,) and ship building and repairing ships during the same period 23,000,000, ($102,120,000.)

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on Tuesday morning last, after a session of more than four months.

Judge Franklin has been acquitted by the Senate of this State, of the charges made against him for official misconduct. Articles of impeachment have been furnished against Judge Porter and Judge Chapman—these will not be acted on until the next Legislature assembles.

The house of representatives of Pennsylvania, on motion of Mr. Lehman, adopted, on Monday last, a resolution to appropriate the hall of the house to the accommodation of any convention that may assemble for the purpose of collecting and diffusing useful information in relation to roads and canals.

A jury in the District Court on Wednesday gave a verdict of five thousand five hundred dollars damages, in a case of seduction. This was as much as the defendant was supposed to be worth.

The cents of 1825 is a different coin from any before issued from our mint. On each side is a head of "Liberty"—on one side the head is raised and on the other sunk into the copper.

The Steam Boat La Fayette has commenced running from this city to Salem, N. Jersey, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Two very handsome figures, from the chisel of Rush, have been placed over the doors leading to the wheel rooms, at the Fair Mount Water Works, by the direction of the Councils. Visiters are already very numerous to this noble work, which may justly be considered, the pride of this city.

At an Election for a Major, for the First Batallion, Ninth Regiment, P. M. held at the House of Mrs. Rees, Enniskillen Castle, South Fifth-street, Mr. William Cannon was duly elected by a considerable majority.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Rooney was on Tuesday, elected colonel of the nineteenth regiment of the Pennsylvania militia, in the place of Colonel Coxe, resigned.

On the 11th inst. a woman named Devenny, living in Pine Alley, was severely burned, by her clothes taking fire whilst engaged in cooking. She was taken to the hospital, and expired on Tuesday morning. She was a native of Ireland.

The number of members belonging to the Washington Benevolent Society is two thousand and twenty-nine. Only forty-two resignations have been made since the institution of the society in 1813. Its present prospects are represented to be better than they have been for many years.

On Monday a person of the name of Kelly, of the Northern Liberties, committed suicide by hanging himself. It is understood that it was occasioned by a fit of insanity, resulting from a state of poverty.

Commodore Barron will shortly proceed to Norfolk, to take command of the Navy Yard on that station. He will be succeeded by Captain Biddle in the command of the Philadelphia station. Captain Warrington is to take the Boston station. Major Gamble, of the Marine Corps at this station, is to be transferred to the Portsmouth station. Major Miller will succeed him here.

The elegant Grate manufactured in this city by Stephen P. Morris, adapted to the use of the Lehigh or Schuylkill coal, which was exhibited in the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, on the late display of American manufactures there, was purchased, we are informed, by direction of the President of the United States for one of the Large rooms of his House.

The Hon. Rufus King has accepted the embassy to the Court of St. James, and will shortly leave New York, for London.

The United States frigate Constellation for Mexico, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Sunday; and the John Adams for Chagres on Monday—to land there Captain Jones and Lieut. Ramsay, who are on their way to the Pacific.

Most of the neighbours, says the Village Record, have remarked the *June*, at Mr. Gideon Williamson's, of East Bradford, Chester County. It has been in his care 17 years, and previously was owned by Thomas Morris of Easttown, who kept it 16 years. He reclaimed it when young. After living a prisoner for 33 years, it died March 23.

A negro belonging to a neighboring estate, on Wednesday week, set fire to the barn of Mr. George Sinclair, near Leesburg, Va.—The barn, and the principal part of its contents, was consumed; loss estimated at from $1500 to $2000. The negro has been committed to jail.

The present crop in Demerara has suffered greatly from continued drought, and it is expected that the crop in Jamaica will fall short upwards of 70,000 hhds. The prospects are good in Antigua.

At the late term of the court of Common Pleas of Montgomery county, Ohio, John M'Alfee was convicted of the murder of his wife. He is to be executed at Dayton on the 28th instant.

Two thousand Irish Emigrants were to sail immediately from Cork for Canada. The Government was to bear all expences.

The noble *Elm* which adorns Boston Mall, measures 65 feet in height, 21 feet in circumference, and the branches extend 86 feet!

Snowden's Advocate says a combination has taken place among the Journeymen Tailors in New York. They stand out for what is equivalent to about 50 advance a week on previous wages.

The number of students in the new University of Virginia, is said to be rapidly increasing.

The mutineers, who ran off with the Colombian ship of war St. Andero (formerly the Kensington, of Philadelphia) from Panama, arrived at Manilla in November last, and was given up by the mutineers. The Ship was condemned as unseaworthy.

Mr. Secretary Southward has returned to Washington, from a visit to his domicile in New Jersey, bringing with him his family.

A Beggar was found dead last week, in one of the streets of New-York, upon whose person, $270 were found. This amount was in specie, and quilted in different articles of his clothing—Fourteen whole and one half joes were enclosed in his neck-cloth, the weight of which pressing upon the jugular vein, is supposed to have produced apoplexy.

The lady of Captain Franklin who recently passed through this country, on a northern exploring expedition, has recently died in London.

Twenty-five dollars a month has been asked by seamen in New-York; for some days past, twenty dollars has been given.

Twenty-one Pilots of the port of Savannah, have thrown up their commissions and refused to act any longer as such, in consequence, as they say, of the arbitrary conduct of the board of pilotage.

The New-York House of Assembly, have passed the Commercial Bank bill, which gives to the heirs of the late Robert Fulton the bonus of 60,000 dolls. as a compensation to his destitute children for the loss they have sustained by the late decision of the courts of law.

A letter, dated St. Thomas, March 23, says, "There is a gallows erecting here for the execution of six pirates, taken by the United States schr. Grampus, Lieut. Gould, sloop, and a number of others who are expected from Porto Rico, Lieut. S. having gone down there this morning after them."

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At Natchez, on the 15th ult. as the steamboat Olive Branch, Capt. Miller, was coming to at the lower landing, a young man by the name of Shaddock, a Kentuckian, who was acting as engineer, accidentally became entangled in the machinery, and was literally torn in pieces.

On the 4th inst. Cheraw, S. C. was visited by a heavy thunder storm. The lightning struck the house of a Captain Vanderford torn up a great part of the roof, shattered several windows, and killed immediately a respectable young woman (Ann Reynolds) who had just entered one of the rooms. Another female, who was a few feet distant, was also struck, but not much hurt.

A newspaper called "The Phœnix" has been commenced in Williamsburg, the early seat of government of the commonwealth of Virginia. It is nearly fifty years since a newspaper was published in that ancient metropolis, and it was thought that the sound of the press, with the sceptre of the state, had departed forever from the venerable walls.

The Connecticut election took place on Monday of last week. Governor Wolcott, and Lieutenant Governor Platt, are re-elected, Mr. Day Secretary, and Mr. Spencer, Treasurer.

On the 24th ult. a Company of enterprising citizens of Richmond county, Kentucky, started on a trading expedition to Santa Fee in New Mexico. Other companies are expected to follow them in a few days. This trade, at present in its infancy, will be rendered of great and growing importance, upon the opening of the road to the Mexican frontier agreeably to the act of our last Congress.

The Riggers of Baltimore have fixed the price of their work at one dollar and sixty-six cents per day.

A gentleman in New-York, has offered a premium of fifty dollars, for the best essay on the importance of the Sabbath, being considered merely as a civil institution.

The Common Council of Albany has passed a law against the "barbarous practice of ringing bells, and making other ugly noises, in the streets, before and during auctions."

A store in New-York was entered one night last week by three villains, when the clerk who slept there, promptly laid hold of his gun, which was only loaded with coffee and coarse salt, and wounded one of them. They all escaped.

A letter from a commercial house in Liverpool, dated 14th March, says—"We are still in the hands of speculators, who can raise or depress the markets at their pleasure."

The Senate of New-York have passed a bill appropriating $12,000, to defray the expense of surveying the routes of several new canals.

The total of the Water Power within twenty miles of Baltimore, is stated in the North American Review, to be equal to one million six hundred and thirteen thousand spindles.

A letter from Huntsville, Alabama, of the of the 25th ult. states, that a number of flats, having on board 4000 bales of cotton, had been sunk, and it was feared a great part of it would be lost or damaged.

During a thunder storm last week at Greensburgh, Pa. an apple tree on the plantation of Robert Robert Reed, was struck and twenty four sheep killed, which were near the spot.

On the 31st ult. a child of C. Forbes, Esq. of Gibson, Pa. was scalded to death by falling into a kettle of boiling water.

A new American novel has recently been published at the eastward, entitled "*Gosling-ton Shadows*" by Mungo Coulterbuggle, Esq. It is said to possess a considerable share of merit, and to partake more of the spirit of the Great Unknown than any previous literary production of this country.

Including the grant of Massachusetts, nearly $55,700 have been subscribed to the proposals for erecting a monument to General Warren, near the spot on which he fell on Bunker Hill.

Two men and one woman, (the latter 60 years old) were shot at Caracas on the 16th ult. for being engaged in the conspiracy at Petare in December.

The brig Chinchilla, just arrived, at New-York, from Sicily, has brought out a pair of Carrier Pigeons, well trained, which, at this time of speculation, are worthy of the attention to those to whom a cheap mode of quick conveyance is an object.

The amount of duties on imports secured at the New York Custom House on Monday last, was fully equal to the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is probably a larger sum than was ever before bonded in one day.

John Francis Staples has been committed to prison at Kingston, (Jamaica) for firing a musket, loaded with ball, among a groupe of little negroes, whereby a little girl only four years of age was killed.

The number seventeen is likely to become immortal in New-York. A law has recently passed the legislature for the survey of seventeen new canals in that state. The seventeen new canals will unquestionably prove more useful and honorable to the state than the seventeen senators who prevented the people from having a voice in the election of presidential electors.

We have heard with regret of the death of the Hon. Return Jonathan Meigs, late Postmaster General of the United States, a firm and consistent patriot, and an upright and honorable man. He has, in his life, filled many trusts of high responsibility, such as delegate to Congress, Judge of the United States, Governor of the State of Ohio, in the arduous period of the late war, and Senator of the United States from that state. If not a great man, he was a truly good and estimable one. He died at Marietta, on the morning of the 29th of March.

On the evening of the day preceding, died, at Clarksburg, Va. Hon. John G. Jackson, son-in-law of Governor Meigs, at the time of his death District Judge of the United States for the Western District of Virginia. The simultaneousness of the death of these gentlemen, so nearly connected, has something in it very remarkable.

General La Fayette arrived at Augusta, on Wednesday the 23d ult. at 4 o'clock, remaining there the following day, and departed on Friday morning the 25th, on his route towards New Orleans. He was accompanied to Augusta by Gov. Troup and other gentlemen of distinction. A splendid dinner and a ball were given to him, and nothing omitted which could demonstrate the joy which his presence occasioned. The route marked out by the General on his Southern and Western tour, and return to Boston, is, to occupy him 99 travelling days; the distance is 5280 miles—2610 by water, 2670 by land commencing Feb. 24 and ending June 3, 1825.

Late accounts from New Orleans, state that for several days the weather had been oppressively hot at noon, which, as it dried up the numerous mud holes in the streets of the city, was considered a favourable circumstance.—The last season is regarded as the wettest ever experienced in Louisiana. In the winter of 1823, every thing that was liable to freeze, in New Orleans and its neighbourhood, was frozen to such a degree, that pitchers full of water which stood on the mantle-piece of the rooms where fire was kept during the day, were at night frozen entirely; the sugar cane, either in or out of the ground, the peach trees, fig trees, and many of the most hardy shrubs and plants did not escape, nor were lime and orange trees saved. Since that time the old dumps had been removed to a garden in the city, and the lime trees were in full blossom, on the 12th of March, although the shoots were but two years old. The orange shoots stood all the last winter in the open air, as well as the banana plants, one of which had a regime of 48 bananas ripening

&c. Murder and robbery seem to be the order of the day at New Orleans. Of the robbers, there was a gang that infested every part of the city. Two negroes had been committed for trial, charged with assassination. One of them, on receiving some stripes for misbehaviour, from a white man, drew a knife and stabbed him in four or five places, and then fled. A third one attempted to cut the throat of his employer with a razor.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The brig Churchill, capt. Turner, arrived at New York from Messina, brings intelligence from the U. S. squadron at that port, consisting of the frigate Constitution, commodore Decatur, the sloops of war Ontario and Erie. The health of the commodore, as also that of his son, was rapidly improving, and they were considered as nearly recovered from their illness. The Erie was under strict quarantine, in consequence of having the vaccine on board, but few however had died. Capt. T. brings letters from the officers attached to the squadron, to their friends.

On Wednesday morning last, a ticket in the 1st Lottery was presented at the office of Mr. P. Canfield, New York, for payment, having the combination numbers, 17, 29, 50, and purporting to be a prize of $5,000. On examination, the ticket was found to have been neatly altered from a 12 dollar prize, by placing a unit before the 7. The person who offered the ticket was taken to the Police office, and after being examined, was committed to prison.

One of the Ohio journals protests against an article current in the newspapers under the head of "Ohio Canals." "Our State treasury is solvent," says the journal—"Ohio contains 25,000,000 of fertile acres, and 900,000 industrious inhabitants; the whole debt of four millions of dollars to the Bank of the United States and our own banks, is due by less than 200 individuals; the great mass of the people are free from debt and enjoying the advantages of a fertile soil, healthy climate, salutary laws, a sound circulating medium and entire political tranquility."

Jamaica papers to the 19th of March contain advices from Carthagena, to the 6th. On the 8th of February, an extraordinary Congress was held at Bogota, to take into consideration the resignation of General Bolivar, in conformity to his determination, after the destruction of the Spanish forces. Great interest was excited during the reading of the general's letter, and at the conclusion it was unanimously resolved, that he should be requested to continue to be President of the Republic. The election of the Vice President and Representatives of Congress, was to take place in April. An agent from Hayti had arrived at Columbia, to propose a treaty of Commerce, as well as of definite alliance, between the two governments.

The House of Assembly of New-York has refused to concur in the resolution of the Senate appointing Lieut. Governor Tallmage a Senator in Congress, on the ground that they do not approve the mode of appointment. They passed several resolutions, in which they exist that the proper mode of proceeding is to meet in convention, and proceed by joint ballot to choose between the candidates nominated by the two Houses.

MURDER.—A person from Port Deposit, Md. informs that the body of a young lady, who had been missing two or three days since, was discovered lying near the road side, in the vicinity of the town of North East—her throat being dreadfully cut, and her body otherwise horribly mangled. The deceased was aged about sixteen years, of respectable family and connexions, and a young lady of cultivated mind and personal beauty. A person suspected of this dreadful act crossed the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, on his way, as is supposed, to Baltimore.

There are now living in Charlotte county, (Va.) near the Campbell line, two persons, Alexander Berkley, and his wife. Berkley is now in his hundred and eighteenth year, and his wife in her hundred and seventh.—Mr. Berkley was born in Scotland, and served in the British army under the Duke of Marlborough, in the reign of queen Anne.—After the death of his queen, he emigrated to America, and served again in the army of England under General Wolfe, and was at Quebec when Montgomery fell. He has lived with his wife in a state of matrimony ninety years, and has had several children, but they have all gone to the tomb before him.

On Thursday week, about half past ten o'clock, in the evening, a fire broke out in the city of Boston, in a Cooper's Shop in Dean street, near Kilby street, and soon spread so as to cause one of the most destructive conflagrations which has been witnessed in that city for many years.

The extent of the loss is variously estimated. The amount is believed to be about five hundred thousand dollars, including the value of the buildings destroyed, which were fifty three in number. Many of the sufferers were fully insured; other partially. It is said that the claims upon the insurance offices will not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars. The real estate destroyed was estimated in the last tax valuation at over 300,000 dollars.

Eleven persons were apprehended in Boston, on a charge of pillering at the late fire in that city. Nine were convicted by the Police Court, and sentenced to three months labor in the house of correction; one was bound over to take his trial at the municipal court, and one was discharged. Samuel Chessman, who had been committed to prison, by order of a Fire Warden, for causing a disturbance at the same fire, brought a suit for false imprisonment against the watchman who took him to the prison. The court, however, decided that there was no cause of action.

The schr. Mark, Capt. Bowne, which arrived at Baltimore, on Saturday morning, from Port au Prince, with a cargo of coffee, &c. sailed again on Sunday morning for the West Indies. She entered at the Custom House, discharged her cargo, and received another in the short space of twelve hours. A number of vessels cleared at Baltimore on Saturday, for the West India ports; and it is stated that twenty-five dollars per month were offered to seamen.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Our old favorite Jefferson, who has certainly ever proved himself the lineal descendant of Momus, takes a benefit on Monday night. We are not acquainted with his bill of fare, but notwithstanding are well assured, that those who visit the house that evening will return away sorrowing. We advise, as there will be a press for tickets, that every person who intends going shall provide himself previously to the opening of the doors.

The attention of the play-going public is invited to Mr. Wemyss' advertisement in another column. The entertainment which on Thursday evening next, will be presented for his benefit is particularly attractive, and it would therefore be unnecessary to invite the theatre on that evening, apart from his acknowledged abilities, and the favorites which he engages and successful exertions for the gratification of the public have ever rendered in his favour. We think he may safely anticipate a full house, for which he has our best wishes.

Mr. Booth, who has just finished an engagement at Charleston, S. C. assisted Mr. Cooper at his benefit on Monday evening, at the Baltimore Theatre. Mr. C. took the part of Iago, and Mr. B. that of Othello, in the tragedy of that name.

Mr. Cooper appeared again on the New-York boards on Thursday evening last, in the character of Virginius.

Mr. Conway is engaged at the theatre New-Orleans. His benefit took place on the evening of the 25th ult. when he represented Virginius, the liberator of Rome. He gave such universal satisfaction that the manager was importuned to renew his engagement, which is now going on. All the papers are loud in his praise. Among the performers belonging to the New-Orleans company, are Mr. Caldwell, (manager) Messrs. E. Forrest, Wilson, W. Forrest, Gray, South, Scott, Parker, Carter, Greene, and Moore. The females are Mrs. Rowe, Battersby, Greene, Carter, Blanton, and Miss Placide.

Master and Miss Twibill, formerly of this city, are now in New York, where they are giving concerts of vocal and instrumental Music.

A child named Master Burke, only 5 years of age, is spoken of in the London papers as a great theatrical phenomenon. He had performed at Gravesend, immediately after Keen's engagement, and is said to have supported the character of *Cassio* in the "Turnpike Gate," and *Lango* in the "Agreeable surprise," in a manner which astonished the audience. No *Lango* of any note for the last 30 years had been his equal. But what is said to have excited the greatest astonishment was his leading the band in one of Stanley's Overtures, his playing one of the Mozart's, on a duet upon *one violin*, and other pieces with astonishing correctness and rapidity of execution. In the course of which he was repeatedly interrupted by loud bursts of well merited applause.

Mr. Kean, it appears is likely to be reinstated in public favor. His performance Richard III. at Brighton, Eng. lately to a brilliant and crowded house, and was received with thunders of applause. He stood bowing to a pea, ten minutes long, before he could begin his performance, and at the close he was greeted with a fresh storm of approbation, which shook the very foundation of the theatre.

Miss Foote, whose matrimonial faux pas has created so much interest in her favour, gets an average of 50 guineas a night at the different Theatres. She has been offered a thousand guineas to play 14 nights in Dublin.—Mr. Payne attended Miss Foote's benefit at the Brighton Theatre. The performances were *The Inconstant*, and *Matrimony*. The best understanding seems to exist between Miss F. and Mr. H. The managers of all the great provincial theatres are on the alert to secure her—in many cases the terms proposed exceed 50 guineas a night!

An attempt is making in England to lessen the use of oaths on the British stage. A similar reform is wanted here. There is much gratuitous and vulgar swearing on the American boards.

THEATRE.—MRS. DUFF.

To the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

Gentlemen—By inserting the following you will pay a just tribute to genius, private worth, and the cause of justice, and oblige a subscriber. As the period, we perceive, has arrived, when in accordance with previous custom and established Theatrical usage, an opportunity is afforded to the judicious lovers and patrons of the drama, to bestow their encouraging liberality on their favourite performers, commensurate with the degree of talent or industry evinced in their endeavours to please the public, the writer would draw, respectfully, some attention to one of the brightest ornaments of the American stage—the lady whose name is at the head of this paragraph; we trust her Benefit will be duly honoured; and, indeed, we feel confident there is too much good taste, and a redeeming spirit yet in our audience to let it be otherwise. While impelled involuntarily to these remarks, is it not painful and humiliating to be compelled to notice the complete contempt of public opinion, evinced by our stage manager, in keeping this lady's talents so frequently from public view; we are seldom permitted to get a sight of her, and then frequently in parts beneath the talents of *undoubtedly*, the best tragic actress (to say the least of her) in *this* country. *Can* the audience, therefore, or *will* they tolerate such an utter disregard of public feeling, taste, or justice; it cannot be said, this we think will be manifested by their support of Mrs. Duff's Benefit, even to overflowing. For such an event we are prepared—this will defeat monopoly; and the public will respect themselves. But should subsequent events prove it to be otherwise, then indeed, with truth and justice may it be urged, *(as heretofore advanced by many curious of our country, and with some degree of justice)* "that this is the land where genius sinks."

ARISTIDES.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Canary bird" is a pretty subject, but not so happily treated. There are several inaccuracies which render it unfit for the public eye. These the writer might have no doubt corrected, had he taken time, and if he will make his bird chirp more correctly, its notes may then be heard by our readers.—"Ida," "C." "Edgar," "Prelodin" and "Algernon," are welcome and shall have an early insertion. "Bill" is declined: the subject, in our estimation, merits a more respectful notice than it receives at his hand, tho' there is evidence of a humorous, satirical talent which we should like to see exercised on more legitimate subjects. Cannot he give us something in the same style, but of a more general application. There are numberless scenes already extant, in our curious, whimsical world, on which his talent might be indulged with propriety, and probably produce both profit and pleasure. We have known instances where the following hit would have been quite to the purpose:

"All hands are busy now employed,
They scarce can sleep o nights,
And some with spleen have almost died,
In putting things to rights."

The finest touch of the sublime and pathetic with which we have been favored for some time, is contained in the note prefixed to some lines from a correspondent. His lines beginning with "The summer's past—the harvest's over," are tolerable, and would, under other circumstances, have gained admission in the Post. But we are too much amused with the note to think of the lines after this. It begins with, "Gentlemen, this is a piece of poetry"—this, it must be admitted, is a valuable and proper piece of information; but he increases in interest as he proceeds. After saying he wishes it inserted "for the gratification of a young lady," which is to be sure, a very laudable wish, he continues, "I am a subscriber to your useful paper, and I do'nt think that I have been well treated by any means.—(we are sorry for it)—for you have shown the same respect to strangers that you do to subscribers—(wonderful, indeed.)—I have sent several pieces, which have never come to light,—(shades of oblivious darkness! to shroud the irradiating effulgence of such a light!)—and if this meets with the same success, I will—(what will he now? will he go and hang himself for spite? No, gentle reader, he means himself no harm; but alas! the day! on our devoted heads *&c.* sends the accumulated wrath)—I will, (he exclaims) [WILL SOMEBODY WRITE SCRIPTURE!!!" Oh most lame and impotent conclusion!

"Receive, dear girl, my heart's devotion," is declined. "Alexander," "E," and "E," "Adelbert," &c. are received. A "Tribute to the memory of ——is good prose, but let the lines, particularly that portion beginning with "And her relative, too," be written together, regardless of the capitals or arrangement, and see if the writer will be able to discover either measure or harmony in the construction of the verse.—"Cato" decides too hastily against himself—will he object to a division of his lines? if not, they shall appear forthwith.

PRICES CURRENT—There is no material variation in the prices current of this week from those quoted in our last.

Recent news from abroad have given an unusual and extraordinary impulse to commerce in every direction. We hope the excitement is not premature though we are fearful it is not at present founded on a sufficiently safe footing, and that some of our enterprising spirits have embarked a little too hastily and extensively in the speculations of the day. An incredible amount of property has changed hands in this and the neighbouring cities, and several handsome fortunes have been realized by the "knowing ones" within a few weeks past. We rejoice to see the activity and bustle pervading our harbour and streets and hope the fears which some entertain of the bubble's bursting, may have no foundation in fact. We have long wanted a revival of the "golden days of our commercial prosperity," and perhaps are too ready to welcome their re-appearance in any shape. But at no rate there is no doubt the times are improving, for indeed ever since the present administration has been in power, there has existed for some time, sufficient evidence to warrant the belief. Real estate is on the rise, and we trust will so continue; at least until it regains its former ascendancy. In Reading and its neighbourhood, property is said to have risen 25 per cent and we hear from other quarters of a similar improvement.

The recent fire in Boston, has no doubt been productive of a more than ordinary share of distress, as it is said to have raged in the most valuable and business part of the city. That they have the sympathy of the country at large in their misfortune is undoubted; but true sympathy, unaccompanied with current demonstrations of feeling and sincerity, must be but a cold consolation at least to those who are thus situated. Here then is an opportunity for the exercise of liberal and generous feeling which we should be much gratified to see properly improved, not only as an evidence of the cultivation of the best qualities of our nature, but as a practical comment on the golden rule, to do unto others as you would they should do unto you; for truly, we know not what a day nor an hour may bring forth.

The ships Woodrop Sims, and Superior, with full cargoes of teas and silks, arrived at this port on Sunday from Canton. Some solicitude concerning the former had been felt for a few days. The trade of Philadelphia with Canton has terminated, so far, with peculiar good fortune, this spring. Since the first ultimo, seven ships, with exceedingly valuable cargoes, the William Savery, Tobacco Plant, Calcolonia, Phœnix, Addison, Woodrop Sims, and Superior, have arrived, without accident; and a greater part of the cargoes sold to more profit than has been generally realized for many years in commercial transactions.

On Sunday afternoon, James Ewen, Jr. Esq. Justice of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, in the temporary absence of the Coroner, held an inquest over the body of J. H. Waters, at the house of Hannah Nash, a coloured woman, in an alley running parallel with Fifth and Sixth, and intermediate to them, between Shippen and Small streets.—Upon evidence it appeared, that John Williams, a man with a wooden leg, had tied a handkerchief so tightly round the deceased's neck as to stop circulation, and produce death; after which he robbed him of the trifling change he had about him. The verdict of the jury was—"That he died suddenly in the house of Hannah Van Nash on this day, after receiving severe treatment from John Williams." Williams and Nash are in prison, to answer the charge of murder.

An accident of a distressing nature occurred on Monday afternoon. Three men were engaged in painting the front of a building in front near Callowhill street, when one of the *jacks* attached to a window gave way and precipitated them to the ground. Two of them were very seriously injured; one of the men having both his arms broken—the third rescued himself from falling by seizing the window sill, and was uninjured.

On Thursday morning, about half past one o'clock, a fire broke out in a house and stable, the property of Mr. Absalom Davis, grocer and tavern-keeper, corner of Schuylkill Seventh stree and Cherry. The fire spread to the brick building occupied as a tavern and grocery store, the wood work of the upper stories of which was consumed; and to three small tenements, two owned by Mr. Davis and one by Mr. Brokus, all of which were destroyed. The loss of Mr. Davis is 3 or 4,000 dollars.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was, on Tuesday last, conferred upon 50 gentlemen by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. The Medical College of South Carolina, located at Charleston, at its first commencement, on the fourth instant, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon five young gentlemen. Notwithstanding the multiplication of medical colleges all over our country, a greater number of students attended the parent institution at Philadelphia the past winter, than ever attended it at any preceding session.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Extract from George Fox's Doctrinals concerning the scriptures.

"There are sects, and there are opinions, and there are conceivings arising out of this earthly part, where lodgeth this wisdom and self-conceit, and pride, and by this wisdom the living God is not known, and so all who dwell in this wisdom put the *letter* for the *word*, and give meanings and expositions upon it, and so gather together with the outward *letter*, not having the power and life that gave it forth; so there are castles builded, and strong holds, and fenced cities and high walls, as the Jews, who had the outward form of that which was given forth from the *power*, the *form* of the prophets, and Moses and David and Abraham, who saw Christ, who lived in the power. But the Pharisees and the priests getting their words, knew not Christ as it is now with this generation of the world. *For you say*, ye *know Christ*, the *Jews* said *they* were of *Abraham*, so they had gotten the *letter*, and others' words which had the power, and *all these* are but *initial sons* and *likenesses* which are *above*, *lifted up* above the *pure spirit*, and here lodgeth the *serpent* in this earthly part. But as the eternal light which Christ hath enlightened you withal, is loved and minded, and taken heed unto, this earthly part is wrought out, the daily cross is taken up, the fear of the Lord grows, the true wisdom increaseth, the errors of the wicked are discovered and made manifest, the unjust comes to be slain, the just comes to reign, the wisdom of the world comes to be confounded; *then the heathen begin to rage, then tumults arise.*"—p. 2.

From Samuel Fisher's works.

"Neither is the malice of *Satan* so much against the *book* called the *Bible*, as against the *doctrine* of the *truth*; for he is willing to let *hypocrites* alone long enough to *carry gaudy bibles under their arms*, so he they *serve him*, and abide not in *Christ's doctrine*, nor in the truth, the *scriptures tell of*; neither is it or ever was it, so great a crime to *betray* the book called the Bible, as to *deny the faith*, and the *word of faith* therein written of, for the book is not worth a pin, as to salvation, without the *faith*, but the *faith is sufficient* thereto without the *book*, and *was so* before the *book* was (witness the worthies from Abel to Moses, whose sufficient faith is written &c. Heb. 11.) and would be if the *Pope's* and the *Devil's cage* should reach so far as to burn all the BIBLES in the world."—p. 199.

MARRIED,

On the 7th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, in Hoosticks, N. J. WILLIAM FOULKE, jun. to SUSANNA, daughter of Jonathan Conard, all of Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 7th inst. at Friends' Meeting House, Woodbury, N. J. HOWARD ABBOTT, to SUSAN STOKES, daughter of Josiah Stokes, of Gloucester county, N. J.

On Monday evening, the 11th inst. at Medford, by Wm. Stockton, Mr. BETHUEL A. MOORE, of Philadelphia, to Miss HANNAH N. INSKEEP, of the former place.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Lieut. ROBERT MATTISON, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Mr. Richard Robinett, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mayer, Mr. SAMUEL C. PICKANDS, to Miss LOUISA DYER, all of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. Thomas Robinson, Mr. BERNARD MURPHY, merchant, of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Jonathan Nottingham, of Goshen, N. J.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Allen, Mr. JOHN BADEAU, Merchant, to Miss JOSEPHINE LEE, youngest daughter of the late Captain Christopher Lee.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. at Burlington, N. J. by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, Mr. WILLIAM I. WATSON, of this city, to FANNY, daughter of the late Dr. Edward Shippen.

On Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, Mr. WILLIAM R. ALLEN to Miss MARY, daughter of Charles Ellis, Esq. deceased, of Burlington, N. J.

On Tuesday evening, the 22d ult. by the Rev. Thomas Burch, Mr. WILLIAM WEST, to Miss SARAH ANN YARD, all of this city.

On the 28th ult. at Edenton, N. C. by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, THOMAS M. BLOUNT, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH KNIGHT, of Philadelphia.

On the 7th inst. at Francisville, by the Rev. Peter Grosse, Mr. NICHOLAS COLEMAN, to Miss REBECCA WEISMAN, daughter of Samuel Weisman, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. George C. Potts, Mr. CHRISTOPHER CORBIT, to Miss ELIZA FERRIS, both of this city.

On the 5th inst. at Wilmington, Del. by the Rev. Patrick F. Smith, Mr. JOSIAH B. GILPIN, merchant, to Miss MARTHA T. daughter of Wm. Maffit, Esq. late of Maryland, deceased.

On the 13th of Jan. by the Rev. S. Hellenstein, GEORGE N. CALLAHAN, to CAROLINE WILSON, daughter of G. Wilson, of this city.

On Friday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. J. Janvier, Mr. JOHN KENNEDY, to Miss THEODOSIA WILSON, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. at Salem, Mass. by the Rev. Mr. Emerson, Mr. JOHN A. INNIS formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA PHELPS, of the former place.

DIED,

On the 13th inst. aged 79, SARAH WALN, widow of the late Nicholas Waln.

On Fourth Day, the 13th inst. EDWARD ROBERTS, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 12th inst. in Germantown, WILLIAM KEYSER, jun. aged 35 years.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. MARY GODDARD, wife of John Goddard, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. Mr. SAMUEL CALDWELL.

On Friday, the 8th inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTS.

On the 10th inst. aged 54, of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. JAMES WALKER.

On the 9th inst. Miss DEBBY A. HOWARD, daughter of the late Thomas Howard.

On the 28th ult. HANNAH CLIFTON, daughter of the late William Clifton, an aged member of St. Peter's church.

On Monday morning, the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HUTTON, aged 79.

On the 9th inst. in Upper Dublin, BENJAMIN BRANNAN, Esq. in the 87th year of his age.

On the 13th inst after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM HARMER, aged 62.

On Monday morning, the 11th inst. CHARLES VETTER, a resident of this city.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. ELLEN VANHORN, consort of Abraham I. Vanhorn, aged 32.

On Friday, the 8th inst. Mr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, aged 27.

On Wednesday morning, of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. JAMES WHITEFORD, aged 32.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. MARTHA HARDIN, aged 23, widow of the late James Hardin.

On Saturday last, in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, after a lingering illness, ELIPHAZ DAVEY CHEYNEY.

Extensively acquainted, and wherever known beloved, the death of this excellent youth will be lamented by many. He was one of my earliest friends; and though years have rolled past since first I knew him, time only proved his truly amiable and benevolent disposition, and the qualities of his heart and mind, like virgin gold in the crucible, to be sterling and pure. In public and in private—in his social hours—in his most retired walks have I known him—yet never did I know of one immoral action, one sentiment to dishonour his generous nature.—He was long afflicted by sickness, but he murmured not—his last words were that he died in love with all. Indeed it is hardly possible that he could have had an enemy in the world.

He has departed for the world of spirits—but his reward is sure—he has left the trying scenes of life to inherit a glorious immortality. A.

OBITUARY.

I cannot let the silent clod that presses on the clay-cold bed of a departed friend, hide all those amiable qualities which I once so much admired. Let me reveal them, and leave some trace behind of departed worth. In noticing the death of Mrs. MARY HILL, we have to speak of one whose patience and resignation under a lingering disease, manifested her christian disposition, for this most afflicting circumstance of her life, she bore with the fortitude of one. With a firm belief (as death had kindly warned her) that her life was drawing to a close, she yielded to the fatal stroke, and with the full assurance of a happy eternity, sunk gently into the arms of death. She *died* as she *lived*, and all who knew her, can truly say, these few words embrace much truth. As one who enjoyed many happy hours with her, and who has seen proofs of her kind and tender heart, both as a friend and parent, I cannot but express my feelings as *one*, and give this last humble tribute of respect to the memory of a departed friend, with a consolation in the belief, that she could exclaim with the Psalmist:

"I shall behold the face
"Of my forgiving God;
"And stand complete in righteousness,
"Wash'd in my Saviour's blood.
"There's a new heaven begun,
"When I awake from death;
"Drest in the likeness of thy Son,
"And draw immortal breath." J. R.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	32	23	55
New-York,	62	33	95
Baltimore,	11	5	16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

April 9. Schr. Lydia Davis, Cassen, 12 days from St. Thomas, with Cocoa.
10. Ship Superior, Donaldson, (of New York) 124 days from Canton, with Teas, Silks, &c.
Brig Mercator, Thomas, 33 days from Malaga, with Wine, Fruit &c.
Brig Hampton, Becket, 42 days from Bristol, E. with Glass.
11. Ship Dalrie, Wilde, 47 days from Gibraltar, with Mdze.
Brig Harp, Shankland, 21 days from Trinidad, with Molasses.
13. Ship Woodrop Sims, Solar (late Isaacs) 145 days from Canton, with Teas, &c.
15. Brig Vilet, Wing, 15 days from Havana, with Coffee.
19. Brig Columbia, Singer, 32 days from St. Johns, P. R. with coffee.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Canal boat S. Girard, from Reading, with 300 boxes of Hats.

BELOW, 18th, two ships, seen standing in the Capes.

CLEARANCES.

April 11. Brig Sweatar, Campbell, West Indies.
12. Schr. Christiana, Duling, Wilmington.
13. Brig Mary, Cortes, Cape Mayisi.
14. Brig Fetterman, Graves, Gibraltar.
Brig Criterion, Richards, Gibraltar.

THEATRE.

MR. PELBY

HAS kindly offered his assistance on this occasion, and will appear, for the first time in this city, in the character of SHYLOCK.

MR. WEMYSS

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Benefit is fixed for

Thursday, the 21st instant,

When will be presented, the Comedy of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock (for this night only) - - - Mr. PELBY.
Bassanio - - - - - Mr. Wemyss.
Antonio - - - - - Mr. Wallack.
Launcelot - - - - - Mr. Jefferson.

To which will be added,

TOM AND JERRY;

Or, LIFE IN LONDON.

Corinthian Tom - - - Mr. Wemyss.
Jerry Hawthorn - - - Mr. Wallack.
Logic - - - - - Mr. Jefferson.

A CARD.

MRS. DUFF most respectfully takes leave to inform her friends and the public, that her Benefit is arranged to take place on Friday next, April 22d—when will be performed a celebrated Tragedy, with other entertainments. april 16—it

SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly fine for family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between
april 16—4m Chesnut and Market.

CHEAP DOMESTICS!!

LAID in previous to the rise, and now selling off at 1 per cent below the present value, by

GEORGE HARTLEY,

At the Old Domestic House, 24 North Second street.

Where can always be found a better assortment of Domestic Goods, and at lower prices than at any other retail store in this city. Also, a neat and seasonable stock of foreign goods at usual. Comprising on the whole an assortment suited for city, but more particularly for country custom.

Just received a fresh supply of Domestic Calicoes for sale at the old prices

Also, some very heavy Oiled Denims. april 16—3t

ANOTHER DREAM!!

PROSPECTIVE THEOLOGY, or a Peep into it.—by Ephraim Spinney, A. S. S.

Quæ sit mirum, quæ sit anoche.

Just published and for sale by

J. MORTIMER,
april 16—2t* 73 South Second street.

HEPPARD'S HOTEL,

No. 46, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

BREAKFAST, 8 o'clock, price 25 cents.
Dinner, half past 1 o'clock, 25
Supper, early candle light, 25
Good Lodgings are also provided. april 16—3t

NANKIN MATTING,

AND CANTON CRAPES.

JUST RECEIVED, Nankin Matting, of excellent quality, and a very large assortment of Canton Crapes.

ALSO ON HAND,

Dressed Bonnets, of superior quality,
Canton Cassimetts and Tabbinetts,
Plain Grosde Naples and L. stripes,
Double Florences and Lustrines,
Norwich and Cashmere Crapes,
An excellent assortment of Nankin Crapes,
Super Black Florences,
Pongees and Irish Poplins,
Rich Mandarine Robes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide white Crape Shawls,
super white Merino Long Shawls,
Square do. do. and Norwich Shawls,
Rose India Book Muslins and Robes,
Gingham and Calico, a great pattern,
4-4 and 5-4 Muscovite Quilts,
Real and imitation Cambric for Bonnets,
Irish Linens and Brown wide Cheeks.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Virginia Cassimeres and Stripes, suitable for men's summer Coats and Children's wear.

Brown and drab Italian Cloths, and a neat assortment of Vestings—any of which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

TOWNSEND HARPLESS,
4th mo. 16—3t No. 39 South Second street.

PASSMORE'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES.

JUST received, an assortment of genuine Passmore's Cast Steel Grass and Grain Scythes; Ogden's, Kerlin's, and Snyder's Shear Steel Sickles; Goodyear's Patent Spring Steel Hay and Manure Forks; together with a fresh assortment of imported HARDWARE.

SHIPLEY & BARTRAM,
april 16—3t Wholesale and retail Hardware Store, No. 37 Market street.

RICHARD HARRISON,

No. 102½ ARCH STREET,

SOUTH side, a few doors above Fifth street, Philadelphia, has FANCY GOODS AND COTTON DYER, SCOURER, &c. Fancy Goods of every description, dyed, restored and refreshed. Gentlemen's Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, in an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed in any pattern, or Cleaned.—Mer ino Shawls Cleaned and the colours warranted.

N. B.—Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice. april 16—tf

BEDDING FOR SALE.

Very low for Cash, at No. 128 North Third Street, above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he will sell the following articles lower than the same quality can be bought for the city, viz.

350 Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows,
50 Hair mattresses, different sizes,
75 Spring do. do. do.
1000 lbs. of best Virginia Feathers,
2000 lbs. of different quality,
500 yds. English Cotton Ticking,
100 yds. do. Linen do. and a quantity of Bedsteads, Window Chairs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or made to order, on the most reasonable terms. april 16—4t

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE

CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of manufac ture, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chickens.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE.

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts. N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

FOR SALE,

A good Family Mare, warranted sound, and in good harness; a good sad. of the saddle. Also, a Chair and Harness, for sale at No. 418 North Front street. march 19—tf

TO LET,

A FRONT ROOM, convenient for an Office. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a small private family, on reasonable terms, at No. 168 North Front street. feb 19—6t*

BOARDING.

TWO Gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding in a retired and pleasant part of the city, and in a private family. A note addressed to A. B. and left at our letter box, will meet with early attention—references will be given should personal application be made at the office. april 9—3t*

FERRET MANUFACTORY.

THE Ferret Manufactory of the late William Nash, deceased, is removed from No. 47 South Front street, to Frankford, where the present proprietor (JAMES KNAGE) intends carrying it on in all its branches, and solicits a share of public patronage.

N. B. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to by the advertiser, at Frankford, or at the store of Messrs. Ashton & Jewell, No. 64 Market street, where a good assortment will be kept for sale. april 16—tf

MAY DAY BALL.

AT the particular request of a number of Gentlemen, I have been induced to give a Grand Ball, at the Washington Saloon, on Monday evening, May the 2d, where I shall be pleased to see my friends. Tickets are now ready for delivery at my house. Each Gentleman is entitled to two Ladies Tickets. P. C. LAMBA.
April 16—3t

INSOLVENTS

WHO are obliged to avail themselves of the next June Court, can have their Bonds and final Petitions legally drawn and their business transacted thereunto in a neatly executed manner, for a reasonable dollar. Apply at No 7 North Sixth street, one door below Sansom Alley, over the Cooper's Shop.
April 16—tf

Extraordinary Accommodation,

FOR MEN ONLY.

"MINOR WORLD"

No. 274 Market, four doors above Eighth street,

TO THE PUBLIC.

A NOTABLE absence at once deserving the attention of every person engaged in early service, and from which are derived important advantages, experience proves to the stranger and traveller, the frequenting society, is now opened for all. Its extraordinary novelty as a situation, its style of elegant ease and neatness in the fitting up, attended with an enlarged acquaintance, holds no parallel in the United States. Here the merchant, the man of business, the statesman and the mechanic, can be accommodated at a moment's warning, with a hasty repast. To the single man, whom the desk and counter rather than little speculation, it will be found of incalculable advantage as a daily ordinary. Gentlemen arriving or departing westward, will be admirably suited, should inclining to spend an evening at the "MINOR WORLD" they may depend on the utmost attention, and every thing that can please. The variety in culinary may happen at this time, and should real time surprise him, a safe retreat is always at hand, where he can agreeably repose.

Members of Arbitrations, Fire Associations and others disposed to be entertained after concerns of business, need only to signify their intentions, and they shall be supplied with refreshments of any *hour of the night*—in a word, the utility of this connexion establishing, will produce the happiest effects of economy and ease to those that the proprietor (captain Joy) denominates it the "Minor of Minors." Admission 25 cents, whose orderly disposition to preserve general regulations with exactness of adherance to the same, will be perceived in the bound of its determined spirit.

The plan be very respectfully submitted to his friends and the public, who have heretofore given it support of this views, and for which (being sensible of the favour done him) he now gratefully renders his sincere acknowledgments. But more especially to those gentlemen who subscribed his former and present petition to the court for a tavern license.

Deliveries in season, including fish, fruit, oysters, &c. shall always supply his board, varying with the markets.

An experienced Cook shall prepare at a short notice, any time within the 24 hours the orders in respect to and the inclination of each guest regarding the pleasures of the palate, shall be especially studied.

Reasonable charges shall be apportioned to the quantities called for, and every effort made to merit public favor.

Beds always ready for gentlemen necessitated to lodge from home, and a bill at the passage door will announce their intention, &c.

The public's very humble servant,
april 16—3t JAMES AKIN.

Elliott's Hair Restorative.

THAT the preservation of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering—the Hair, should be desirable, there can be no doubt. But, in the event of its loss, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renovate its growth, should be a consideration of no less importance. Such is the established efficacy of ELLIOTT'S Hair Restorative, upon the capillary vessels, that a very few applications of it, even in cases of long standing, will be productive of a coming of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the recent of a tender growing up within a plant, which by attention to it soon, will rapidly advance to healthy maturity. Its cool, pure, cooling gently stimulating and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Renovator a superior capillary vegetable lotion. Its efficacy as experienced by many subject to serious disorders of the head, such as feverish heat, headache, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off as it were from the live in autumn, particularly in warm weather,) renders its preparation in such cases as a most perfect specific. It also eradicates from the epidermis, the *Scurf or Dandruff*, which so copiously accumulates around the roots of the hair, immediately destroys the hair, and by its repulsive action upon the capillary vessels in all cases of recovery, gives to the hair will be healthy and the skin and a superior additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants, or children whose hair may be deficient. Sold at one dollar per bottle, for the benefit

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors:—If you think the following a proper answer to the Enigma in your last, you can publish if you please.

Nothing was living on earth ere creation began,
'Twas God that made something, but nothing made man,
Nothing's seen through the vista of years that are fled;
Nothing's seen by the blind: Nothing's felt by the dead.
Nothing's seen through the vista of ages to come;
Nothing's heard by the deaf; Nothing's spoke by the dumb.
It was once made of wood that for ages hail lain,
Deep fathoms unnumbered beneath the wide main.
Nothing's heard in the shrieks from the depths of the sea,
It never was there; nor will it ever be.
When the moon rides her course in her chariot of light,
Nothing comes with her beams to enliven the night.
Nothing's one moment red; and the same moment green;
The same moment is black; in the same is it unseen;
From the centre of earth, naught will fly to its station,
In the wink of an eye on the verge of creation.
In the deepest dark night, when no light meets the eye,
Nothing's seen as it courses the regions on high.
Nothing's sought by the poor, for to them it brings pain,
If the miser gains Nothing he mourns at his gain.
The appellation to Pope I acknowledge is right,
For the word is quite wrong, if the guess is but right.

A. S.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors:—I offer these Conundrums for the amusement of your young friends, if you think them worthy a place in your paper, you will oblige me by inserting them.

1st. Why are two Carriage wheels like two weary travellers.

2d. Why is a good Dairy like a watch.

3d. What word is that in the English language which by adding one letter makes two.

4th. What is that which by being inverted becomes one half greater.

5th. Why are deaf and dumb men like painters.

6th. Why is a music book like a barrel.

1st. What word is that of nine letters the first five of which signify an attendant, the three next an insect, and altogether *signify Pomp or show.*

2d. What word is that of three syllables, the first of which signifies an animal; the second a human being, the third a large vessel, and altogether the management of an animal.

3d. What word is that of two syllables, the first of which signifies an animal, the second an instrument of speech, and altogether a plant.

4th What word is that of three syllables, the first and second of which signifies a word of complaisance used to women, the third an animal, and altogether an insect.—MACKEY.

SINGULAR PETITION.

About the second year of the late king's reign, a man of the name of George King was convicted in Dublin of a capital felony. He drew up a memorial to the King, which he forwarded with the following lines:—

George King to King George sends his humble petition,
Hoping King George will pity poor George King's condition;
If King George to George King will grant a long day,
George King for King George for ever will pray.

A Drunkard's saving clause.

Dick, often drunk, when sick, most gravely swore,
That while he breathed, he never would drink more;
Dick daily tipsy grown, nor perjured thinks
Himself, but says, he breathes no whilst he drinks.

The Inquest.—A hint to clever men employed on such occasions:—

"Poor Peter Pike is drown'd, the neighbours say
The jury mean *to sit on him* to day."
"Know'st thou what for?" said Tom.—Quoth Red, "No doubt
"Tis merely done *to squeeze the water out.*"

LADIES BONNETS.

A Farmer living about twenty miles from this city, having purchased some goods, requested the storekeeper to pack them up as soon as possible, and not to detain him a moment, for, said he, I have a Lady's Bonnet, of the *latest make* in my waggon, and I fear the fashion will alter *before* I get home.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

A gentleman lately died in one of our adjacent villages, who, several years since was sorely afflicted with a boil, so much as to be compelled for several days to preserve the same position of his body. One day he made an effort to go into his cellar and draw some cider, and took with him an old blue and white mug, which for many years had been an ornament in the family, and having hobbled to the cellar stairs, he unfortunately trod upon a potato, which precipitated him to the bottom of the cellar, breaking his boil, and putting him in the most excruciating pain. His tender spouse, hearing the noise ran to the top of the stairs, and called out,—"My dear, have you broken the mug?" Smarting with pain he exclaimed,—"No, but I will!" and immediately dashed it against the wall.

A friend was telling Ben Johnson of his great and excessive drinking continually.—"Here's a grievous clutter and talk, quoth Benjamin, concerning my drinking, but there is not a word of that thirst, which so miserably torments me day and night.

Dining at the house of a gentleman, where the Bishop —— was present, Foote was in high spirits, and as full of effervescence as a bottle of spruce beer. The Bishop being angry at the entire usurpation of the conversation by Foote, after waiting with considerable impatience, exclaimed—"When will that player leave off preaching?" "Oh! my Lord," said Foote, "the moment I am made a Bishop!"

"Pray, Master Foote," said a Scotchman to him one day, "did not you see some very fine timber when you were in Scotland?" "Oh, yes, I did indeed; I saw a bird sitting on as fine a thistle as ever was seen."

"Were you ever at Cork, Mr. Foote?" said an Irishman to him. "No, I never was at Cork, but I have seen a great many *drawings* of it."

JOB PRINTING,

Of all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 33 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Butchers, Clerks, House-keepers, Journeymen Apprentices, Porters, Shop-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Blind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public; and particularly of those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in *procuring them, suited with situation.* feb 28—tf

GOOD

SHOE STORE.

82 Race Street.

L. W. BYCKMAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies, Misses Childrens, & Mens Morocco and Leather BOOTS and SHOES, which he will dispose of, at as low prices as they can be procured for in this city. Measures and orders, having orders to fill, will find it to their advantage to call and SEE.

AND

CHEAP.

april 9—3m

Colburn's

Writing Academy

No. 32 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,

Between Chesnut and Sansom streets.

The next quarter will commence on Monday, the 11th inst.

LADIES will be received at half past 3 o'clock, every day, or every other day in the week, as may best suit their convenience.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN and LADS attend in the evening, from 7 until half-past 8. Those wishing to improve in this elegant and useful accomplishment are invited to call and view the improvements of between one and two hundred pupils, who have finished their lessons during the last six months, also a large number who are now taking lessons.

Before Mr. C's establishing himself in this city, he had been exclusively engaged in this profession for more than nine years, in which time he has taught in all the large seaport towns in the middle and eastern states, at most of the Colleges, and other literary institutions in New England, from which he has a large number of recommendations, that may be seen by those who feel interested. Among many others he has from the following gentlemen:

Rev. John T. Kirkland, D. D. L. L. D. President of Harvard University, Mass.

Rev. William Allen, D. D. L. L. D. President of Bowdoin College, Maine.

Hon. Jeremiah Smith, L. L. D. New Hampshire.

Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. L. L. D. New York.

References in this city to

JOSHUA LIPPINCOTT, Esq.
JAMES SCHOTT, Esq.
THOMAS FLETCHER, Esq. feb 16—tf

Patent Vertical Printing Press.

THE Subscribers have now established a PRINTING OFFICE at No. 2 Harrison's Alley, adjoining Christ Church Yard. Where, with the aid of that labour-saving machine the Vertical Press, they can execute work, especially large jobs of press-work, cheaper than any other Establishment in the U. States.

Their Materials are new, and have been selected in New York, and this City, with great care. They will therefore have their work done in the neatest manner, with accuracy and despatch. D. & S. NEALL.

april 2—3t*

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring in all its various branches. No. 25 branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth street, Philadelphia, where he Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Flats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 2—tf

Cheap Paper Hangings and Borders.

A GENERAL assortment, to be had at the manufactory, No. 16 SOUTH FRONT STREET, two doors below Walnut, where all who are desirous of purchasing, of good quality and cheap, may find it their interest to call.

JAMES Y. HUMPHREYS.

Experienced persons, whose work may be depended on, are always in attendance and ready to put up the same. march 16—3m

Bottling Establishment.

THE subscriber returns his sincere acknowledgments to his customers, for the liberal patronage he has received during the past season, and solicits a continuation of the same for the approaching season.

He has now on hand, a large stock of

PORTER, ALE and CIDER.

ALSO—Superior Brown Stout and English Ale.

Orders for shipping promptly attended to, and Groceries of any description taken in payment.

Also, Cider, by the hogshead or barrel.

Bottles, Corks, &c. &c. apply to

GEORGE EMERICK,

No. 51 North Sixth street, or at his Bottling Establishment, opposite.

march 16—6t*

SLATES.

THE public are respectfully informed, that J. R. GRIFFITHS has on hand, a large quantity of SLATES, of the best quality, for roofing houses, covering battlements, &c. Gentlemen who want their buildings Slated, or their Parapet walls covered, will please to leave their early orders with

JOHN R. GRIFFITHS,

No. 191 North Sixth street, above Vine.

march 26—6t*

Interpretation of Dr. Ely's Dream.

JUST published and for sale by ISAAC PUGH, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets, An Interpretation of the Rev. Doctor Ezra Stiles Ely's Dream; or a few Cursory Remarks upon his "Retrospective Theology, or the opinions of the World of spirits." Published for the benefit of Dreamers.

I. PUGH HAS FOR SALE,

Elias Hicks' Sermons, price $1 10.
Purden's Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, a new and very handsome edition.
School Books and Stationary.
And a large assortment of HANGING PAPER, of his own manufacture, for Rooms &c. march 26—6t

Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coates's street, near the New Market, N. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

TO SAW GRINDERS.

THREE steady workmen may meet with constant employment, and good wages, by applying to Aaron Nicholls, Saw-maker, Hamilton Village. Also, men acquainted with the manufactory of Saws, &c. will meet with good encouragement.

N. B. A few apprentices will be taken, in the above business—stout young men not exceeding sixteen years of age, would be preferred, who would meet with good encouragement. april 9—tf

HICKS' SERMONS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

Joseph & Edward Parker,

No. 178 MARKET STREET,

A SERIES of Extemporaneous Discourses, delivered in the several Meetings of the Society of Friends, in Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown Falls, and Trenton, by ELIAS HICKS—taken in short hand, by *M. T. C. Gould.*

march 12—tf

SARAH GREEN,

INFORMS the public, that being skilled in the Healing Art, she offers her services to all those who may be afflicted with the following, viz.—Piles, Fistulas, Inflammations and Swellings of all kinds, the Dysentery, Wounds and Mortification, the Bite of a Mad Dog (if application be made immediately,) Coughs, Diseases in the head, &c. Apply at No. 41 Lombard street, a few doors above Second. march 19—3m*

DAVIS & HANSON,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner of Front and Market streets,

march 12—6m PITTSBURGH.

Just Published, and for Sale,

At the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

MEMOIRS of DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends, late of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. Revised and corrected from the original copy in manuscript. Price 37 1-2 cents—half bound. march 19—4t*

C. M. & W. H. STOKES.

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 4—tf

Bristol Boarding School for Boys.

WILL be opened about the middle of Fourth month next, in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, and various branches of Mathematical and Physical Science.

The price for Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, will be one hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Washing 30 cents per dozen. Reading Books will be furnished free of expense; other Books and Stationary will be charged at the customary prices.

The subscriber is now resident at his eligible situation in Bristol, and he will be prepared to receive Scholars at the time above-mentioned.

DAVID LUKENS.

N. B. For boys under ten years of age, there will be no separate charge for washing.

REFERENCES.—John Grubmore, Burlington, N. J.; Dr. Moore, No. 65 South Seventh street; and Kimber & Sharpless, No. 93 Market street, Philadelphia.

Ancaster, 2d mo. 1825. (2d mo. 5—6*

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can place the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents, LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 165, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 14—1y

WILLIAM M. URQUHART,

BLOCK and PUMP MAKER,

Second door above the Drawbridge wharf, in Water st.

WILLIAM M. URQUHART has commenced business at the above place, and respectfully requests of his friends and the public generally, a portion of that patronage which it shall be his study to merit in the various branches.

N. B. Orders, in any line connected with his profession, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—tf

Gilt Frame, Mantle and Pier LOOKING GLASSES,

BRASS ANDIRONS & FANCY HARDWARE

A GENERAL assortment to be had, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms, at

JOSHUA COWPLAND'S New Store,

No. 11, South Second, a few doors below Market Street, Philadelphia.

AL. O.

Mahogany and Stain Frame Glasses,	Plated and Brass Candlesticks,
Toilette Glasses,	Britannia Ware,
Shovel and Tongs,	Ivory and other handled Knives and forks,
Fenders,	Bellows, Hearth brushes,
Tea Trays and Waiters,	Spoons Lamps, &c. &c.
Plated Castors,	&c
Bottle Stands,	

Within variety of other articles, which will be sold low for cash. April 9—3t

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, &c.

No. 207 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

BY THE NEW MARKET,

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Vestings, and other Dry Goods, purchased principally at auction, which he will dispose of, wholesale and retail, at very reduced prices. From the long experience he has had in the business, he flatters himself that Taylors, and others, who may favour him with their custom, will receive general satisfaction.

SAMUEL CHUBB,

No. 207 South Second street, 3 doors below Pine. march 26—4t*

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Bread street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 185

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—192

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoe maker, No. 312 North Front street, near Noble. march 26—6m*

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—189.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 21 Branch street.—186

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CHASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 185

SMITH & WHALAND's Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 29 1-2 North Third street, west side, whose articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Caviee and other rich sauces. Ketchup, Piccalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. *DOOR MATS of a superior quality.*—199

B. D. TOMKINS'S Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story.—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 115 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 38 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filligree Paper, 103 Vine st.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

THOMAS P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

HOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—166

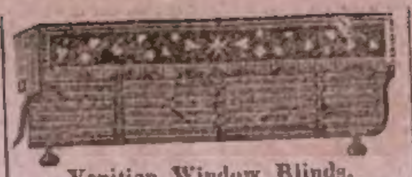
GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 103 Vine street.—3

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street 1—1y*

PHILIP WINN & MORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 36 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 4

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,

march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine sts.

H. C. YATES'

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OFFICE,

No. 127 CHESNUT STREET.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Sixteenth Class, will be drawn on the 11th May, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty Numbers—Eight Ballots to be drawn. Whole Tickets, TEN DOLLARS.—Shares in proportion.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500
52	do.	100
156	do.	50
1248	do.	20
10608	do.	10

A considerable portion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 30 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers from 1 to 60, which cannot possibly draw less than $60, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes. These parcels may be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they will necessarily draw, such difference being $123. Shares of packages in proportion.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares will be promptly attended to at H. C. YATES' Fortunate Office, No. 127 Chesnut street. march 19—tf

P. I. DECKER,

AGAIN tenders to the public, his acknowledgments for the distinguished patronage, with which he has been honoured. It has been extended with great liberality, which claims his gratitude. He has now the pleasure to offer a favoured selection of tickets in the brilliant scheme, which follows. It will be recollected that at his offices, have been recently sold and paid, 1 Capital prize of $15,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 2,000 15 of 1000, 4 of 200, 25 of 100, besides 50's, 25's, &c. innumerable.

From these premises and a secret intelligence, (no doubt from the bounteous goddess herself,) he has an intrinsic presentiment that among the tickets he now offers, are those possessing the happy combinations, which on the 11th day of May next, will entitle their holders to most of the brilliants enumerated below, viz: the 1st 2d and 3d, 6th 7th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th numbers, besides many others desirable, &c. which will be drawn that day in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

16th Class—New Series.

A word more before we part. Half the evils which beset us in this world of wants (and for which we must literally be about our unlearned fate) may be traced to our own negligence or want of promptitude.

"Procrastination is the thief of time.
"Year after year it steals till all are fled,
"All promise is poor dilatory man."

Every year, every day, we discover something which we have neglected, which our happiness requires, and we look back on the spring and flower of our lives with regret that we have allowed these golden opportunities to escape unheeded; and in what particular more than that which interests our fortune? Time once lost, can never be regained. Then haste while the door of fortune is open, to secure an avenue to her favor. "Strike while the iron is hot," or your for one may be forestalled. To make sure work of it speedily, apply at

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Offices, N. E. corner of Third and Walnut streets, or at the corner of Chesnut and Third streets. march 19—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

16th Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$30,000
1	do.	20,000
1	do.	10,000
2	do.	5,000
1	do.	4,720
20	do.	1,000
30	do.	500
52	do.	100
156	do.	50
1248	do.	20
10608	do.	10

Whole Tickets, $10—Halves, $5 00—Quarters, $2 50—Eighths $1 25—for Sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

NO 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Tickets in the New York, New Jersey, Baltimore and Virginia Lotteries, for sale as above.

Trenton Money taken at par for tickets and shares or discounted at 1 per cent. march 19—tf

Turning, Machine Making, &c.

JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood.
Turning Lathes made and repaired,
Billiard Balls of assorted Ivory,
Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens,
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and bone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with ivory handles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work,
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.

☞ Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers, Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Flyers, &c. which will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at low prices. aug. 28—3m

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 206 NORTH THIRD STREET.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper Warehouse,

1000 Reams	Wrapping Paper,	
100 "	Printing	do.
300 "	No. 1, Cap Writing Paper,	
200 "	No. 2, do.	do.
200 "	No. 3, do.	do.

300 gross Bonnet Boards.

Together with a general assortment of Paper of different kinds.

*** The highest price paid for any quantity of RAGS. march 19—tf

Conveyancing & Land Agency Office

No. 103 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Conveyancing and Land Office, from No. 74 South Second street, to the above place, where he will continue to attend to the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in the City and Country, by private or public sale. Conveyances and writings of all kinds, prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch. A Register of houses, lots, leases, ground rents, &c. for sale, is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. City property, and ground rents, are entered without charge. Country property, entered and advertised in three daily papers if wanted, at a reasonable rate. Money procured and loaned on mortgage

P. I. WILTBOHN, Conveyancer

jan 29—tf

Gum Elastic Over-Shoes,

CONSTANTLY on hand, and for sale by

BREED & MUDGE,

No. 240 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth and between Jeffries' and Brooks' Hotels.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, warranted of the best workmanship and materials feb 26—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old established stand, having been reported that he had removed) No. 149 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence*, neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments*, which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honor him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market,

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. feb 12—tf

CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Merchants' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fires, or the *consequences thereof*, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

march 19—tf

HYDRANTS,

Made and Repaired at Reduced Prices.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand, HYDRANTS of every description. Iron and Lead Pipe, and every other article in the Plumbing business, at reduced prices. The common Hydrant, warranted complete at five dollars, and any repairs of Hydrants, at any time, shall not exceed two dollars. All other business in the Plumbing, equally as reasonable, and attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Gilman's Patent Hydrant, now in use for nearly two years past, and recommended by a number of citizens who have made trial of them, can be furnished on the most reasonable terms. Apply at Shop, back of No. 32 South Fifth street.

THOMAS GIBSON.

march 19—3m*

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and fulness—also those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a decided case of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—an *operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, amongst whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should add additional information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "R. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in *mercurial disease*. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Ball, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kibbin, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Board, Druggist.
Petersburgh, Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
New Orleans—William M'Kean.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to *imitate* it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. (1—tf

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA; producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for schools, and Copy Slips, of great variety. feb 26—tf

BIRCH & STOCKTON,

MERCHANT TAYLORS,

No. 251 Market street,

HAVE received in elegant assortment of superfine London Cloths and Cassimeres, by the ships Delaware and Electra, from London, from the Manufactories of Shepherd, Austin, Pease, Wood, and Henry, comprising the following colours, black, blue, green, claret, ribbon, olive, &c.

Also, super extra white and figured Valencia Vestings, Do. white and figured Marseilles do.
Do. figured Velvets, various colours.
Do. English French and other black Silks.

The subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public, that they have disposed of all their old stock, and have received an entire new one, by the late arrivals, which they offer to make up, in the most elegant style, at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

The subscribers have now on hand, a handsome assortment of ready made Clothing, all of which have been finished since the 1st of February, in the latest fashion, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.

P. S. Country Merchants and others can have their orders made up in the best styles at the shortest notice.

march 19—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufacturers, would receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in the city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Percy Roth.—They have constant